

Aspin Proposes Limited NATO Ties For Eastern Europe

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

TRAVEMUNDE, Germany — The United States proposed Wednesday that NATO agree to limited military partnerships with any European nation that is interested, including Russia and other former Warsaw Pact nations.

The proposal fell far short of offering membership to East European countries clamoring to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and offered no security guarantees.

Defense Secretary Les Aspin, taking part in a meeting of NATO defense ministers at the Baltic coast resort, described partnership as a first step towards possible — but not automatic — membership for Warsaw Pact members.

"It's a brand new world out there," Mr. Aspin told reporters. The U.S. proposal represents an effort to balance competing con-

cerns about maintaining stability in Europe.

A number of East European countries, in particular Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, are seeking membership. Some NATO members, particularly Germany, have been supportive, arguing that it is crucial for stability in East Europe.

But there are fears that expanding NATO at a time when it is redefining its role in a post-Cold War world could end up destabilizing the alliance itself, as well as alarming Russia by moving NATO to its doorstep.

Under the proposal presented to by Mr. Aspin, East European partners would not be entitled to the automatic security provisions of the NATO treaty, in which an attack on one member of the alliance is considered an attack on all.

However, Mr. Aspin told reporters, NATO would consult with a partner country in the event its territorial integrity was threatened. The alliance could conceivably decide to take military action to protect that nation, Mr. Aspin said.

As proposed by the United States, the partnership would be open to about 25 nations, including Russia, Ukraine and other former Warsaw Pact nations and four neutral countries as long as they carry out plans for civilian control of the military and make their military budgets public.

Partners would take part in NATO operations such as peacekeeping and peacekeeping, crisis management and search and rescue missions.

Britain's defense secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, said there was a need to "cement links" with East European nations to provide security on the continent. "It would be a great mistake if some new line were drawn through Europe, between those who are members of NATO and those who aren't," he said.

While Russia would be welcome to join the partnership program, U.S. officials' eventual membership in NATO is probably unrealistic. One official described the partnership proposal as a way of establishing closer — but not too close — ties with Russia.



A HISTORY LESSON ON THE STREETS — A group of Russian schoolchildren, beside the mausoleum of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, listening to their teacher on Wednesday as she took them to Red Square in Moscow for a hands-on lesson in history.

Georgia Retakes 3 Towns From Rebels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TBILISI, Georgia — Georgia said Wednesday that its troops had mounted a major counterattack against rebels and recaptured three towns, including the important Black Sea port of Poti.

An Interior Ministry spokesman, Valerian Gogolashvili, said government troops had skirted the main rebel positions and easily seized Poti, Lanchkhuti and Khoni.

The Defense Ministry said earlier that its forces had repulsed a major armored assault by the rebels, who had the deposed president, Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, as they tried to break through to the country's second city of Kutaisi.

"During the second half of the day, government forces started a broad attack and in a few hours managed to push all the unofficial armed formations which support Gamsakhurdia out of Poti, Lanchkhuti and Khoni," Mr. Gogolashvili said by telephone.

He said the government would next try to mobilize enough forces to storm the western towns of Samtredia, Senaki and Zugdidi, which are controlled by supporters of Mr. Gamsakhurdia.

Russia announced Wednesday that it would deploy troops to protect a key railroad in Georgia in response to an appeal for help from the Georgian leader, Eduard A.

Shevardnadze, the Itar-Tass news agency reported.

The Russian Foreign Ministry said Russian troops would be deployed in a peacekeeping capacity along with units from Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan to protect a railroad that serves the capitals of all three countries.

"These joint actions undertaken at request from the legitimate Georgian government cannot be regarded as intervention in the internal affairs of another independent state," the report quoted a Foreign Ministry statement as saying.

The Georgian Interior Ministry said both sides were using armor and artillery and had suffered casualties during the earlier fighting.

Witnesses said a large column of Russian tanks and other armored vehicles arrived in Kutaisi, sparking speculation they might be used to evacuate the Russian-speaking part of the population from the city.

But a spokesman at the headquarters of the Russian forces in the Caucasus said the tanks were returning to their base in the city after escorting troops to the Georgian port of Batumi under an earlier agreement with Tbilisi.

Commonwealth television quoted the Russian high command in Moscow as saying that the Kutaisi forces had not been given any special orders and would not be moved out for the time being.

Travelers returning from Kutaisi late on Tuesday said it still appeared to be poorly defended.

Yeltsin Gives a Nod to Communists

Agence France Press

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin has decided that the Communist Party of Russia can nominate candidates for election to the Congress of People's Deputies but has barred six other organizations, news agencies reported Wednesday.

In a decree signed Tuesday, Mr. Yeltsin suspended the activities of the six groups, stating that they were involved in the armed insurrection in Moscow earlier this month.

The leader of the Communist Party, Gennadi Zjuganov, said his party was not banned because it opposes "political extremism" and viewed "early elections as a peaceful way out of the crisis."

The People's Party of Free Russia, led by the former vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, has also been allowed to present candidates as the party leadership has distanced itself from Mr. Rutskoi.

Mr. Rutskoi and the former speaker of the Congress, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, led the uprising that was crushed when Mr. Yeltsin sent tanks to attack the parliament building.

Both men are in prison awaiting trial on charges of "organizing mass disorder."

The organizations barred from the polls were the National Salvation Front, the Russian Communist Workers' Party, the Union of Officers, the Russian Communist Youth League, the Russian National Unity and the Union for the Defense of the Social Rights of Servicemen.

Leaders of 10 political blocs and seven parties have said they plan to present candidates in the election Dec. 12, but each group must collect 100,000 signatures by Nov. 7 to be eligible to participate.

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Much Thinner, Wörner Reveals He Has Cancer

Reuters

TRAVEMUNDE, Germany — The secretary-general of NATO, Manfred Wörner, speaking publicly for the first time about his battle with cancer, joked Wednesday that his illness had made him like the alliance's post-Cold War forces — leaner but meaner.

Mr. Wörner, 59, has undergone two operations for cancer in the last two years and has lost a lot of weight.

Although he did not mention the disease by name at a banquet for NATO defense ministers meeting here, he said he could no longer enjoy such rich feasts.

"Under my current diet, a treat for me is organic rice washed down by delicious carrot juice," Mr. Wörner said. "Indeed, an associate of mine recently remarked that I had come to resemble NATO's new force structures: leaner but meaner."

U.S. Signs Agreement To Aid Albanian Army

By David Binder
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has signed an agreement, apparently the first of its kind with a transition Communist country, that entitles United States military cooperation with Albania at a time of conflict in the Balkans.

The agreement was signed Oct. 8 in Washington by Defense Secretary Les Aspin and Oct. 14 in Tirana by Minister of Defense Sali Zhejleri. It affirms "the readiness to broaden and expand defense and military relations between the two countries" with training programs for Albanian officers and high-level meetings on "the international security environment." The poorly equipped Albanian Army has about 42,000 men on active duty.

A senior Albanian officer, Adem Copani, a military adviser to President Sali Zhejleri, is in Washington this week conferring about details of the plan.

The end of the Cold War left

Albania, an impoverished country of 3.2 million, surrounded by less than friendly neighbors — Serbia and Montenegro to the north, Macedonia to the east and Greece to the south. Each neighbor has an Albanian minority and, earlier in the century, each had territorial designs on Albania. There have been incidents on all frontiers this year in which Albanian citizens have been killed.

For its part, the foreign policy of the government of President Berisha has been directed toward asserting the right of self-determination of ethnic Albanians in Serbia and in Macedonia.

The establishment of a military relationship between Tirana and Washington expands United States involvement in the Balkans. There are already 300 United States troops in Macedonia, and U.S. planes are participating in maintaining the air cover of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization over Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Party Nominates Kohl Protégé For President

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union agreed unanimously Wednesday to make a Kohl protégé, Steffen Heitmann, its candidate for the German presidency.

Mr. Heitmann, now justice minister in the eastern state of Saxony, has provoked anger from Jewish groups for comments interpreted as excusing Germany's Nazi past. He has also enraged liberals for voicing fears that Germany could be swamped by foreigners and by suggesting that women in the work force would be better off staying at home.

Mr. Heitmann has also been enthusiastically welcomed by far-right parties, whose support he has rejected.

The Christian Democrats, torn in recent weeks by mounting criticism of Mr. Heitmann, rallied to his defense.

"In Heitmann we have someone from the eastern states who is a convincing symbol of unification," said the party's general secretary, Peter Hintze.

COLLAPSE: Yugoslavia's Economy Is Exhausted

Continued from Page 1

pleadings as long as Sarajevo, Bosnia's capital, remains under Bosnian Serbian siege and no peace plan is put forward that is acceptable to the Muslim-led Bosnian government.

"Instead of punishing the Muslims, who rejected the latest UN peace plan, we suffer under sanctions," said Ivica Dacic, a spokesman for President Slobodan Milosevic's ruling Socialist Party in the federation's dominant republic, Serbia. "But we supported the plan. Are we responsible because the Muslims didn't sign?"

Mr. Milosevic has made the lifting of the UN sanctions before the onset of winter his top foreign policy priority, according to Serbian and diplomatic sources.

The economy, already in a downward spiral before the sanctions, is now in a free fall. Industrial production and the gross domestic product have both fallen by about two-thirds from their 1989 levels, according to government statistics.

Inflation is out of control. The 100 billion dinars Mr. Stanjilovic received were worth just \$10 last Wednesday. Two days later, the sum was worth only \$6.

Food stores often lack even bread, sugar and cooking oil. There is no gasoline at service stations, no meat at butcher shops, no cigarettes at kiosks and no money in the banks. Industrial production is expected to fall an additional 30 percent this year.

Hospitals lack everything from gauze and cotton to antibiotics and film for X-ray and scanner machines. "I doubt the UN Security Council would have decided on

More Chaos Cripples Flights at Paris Airports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Chaos reigned at both major Paris airports on Wednesday as striking Air France employees fought policemen, invaded runways and forced the state-run carrier to cancel hundreds of flights.

Late in the day, protest leaders at Orly airport said they would try again to block runways Thursday.

Air France announced the cancellation of some flights Thursday, and said those being maintained would take off from five different airports — the two Paris airports as well as Brussels, Lille and Nantes.

Only five Air France flights were being maintained at Charles de Gaulle, at Orly, at Air

Prisoner Release Due, Israel TV Says

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel's state television said on Wednesday that the government would free up to 2,000 Palestinian prisoners within the next two weeks.

It said preference would be given to women, sick, aged, or young prisoners, and those who had served over two-thirds of their sentences. The report said that "prisoners' political affiliation will be taken into account" and that those with "blood on their hands" would not be released soon. Israeli officials were not immediately available to comment on the television report.

BANK: Boost for Single Currency?

Continued from Page 1

leaders will try to override Germany over its choice of Frankfurt, home of the powerful Bundesbank, but officials in Brussels said that seemed unlikely.

The institute is supposed to help steer the Community toward a single currency by monitoring the economic performance of the member states. But its role was trimmed earlier this month when finance ministers, unwilling to countenance a future rebuke of their own policies, refused to let the institute set economic targets for individual countries.

As a result, Mr. Lamfalussy's role will be to foster cooperation among the head of the Community's 12 central banks, who will sit

on the institute's board. He is well-suited to the job after running the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements, the forum where the developed world's central banks cooperate.

"He's shown he can administer a multinational organization," Mr. Ludlow said.

The Maastricht treaty on European union calls for a single currency by the end of the decade at the latest, but analysts and growing numbers of officials have indicated that the timetable may slip. Mr. Lamfalussy recently urged a rapid move to monetary union to ward off currency crises, but he also has been a firm advocate of sticking to the tough Maastricht economic criteria, which would appear to rule out such a move.

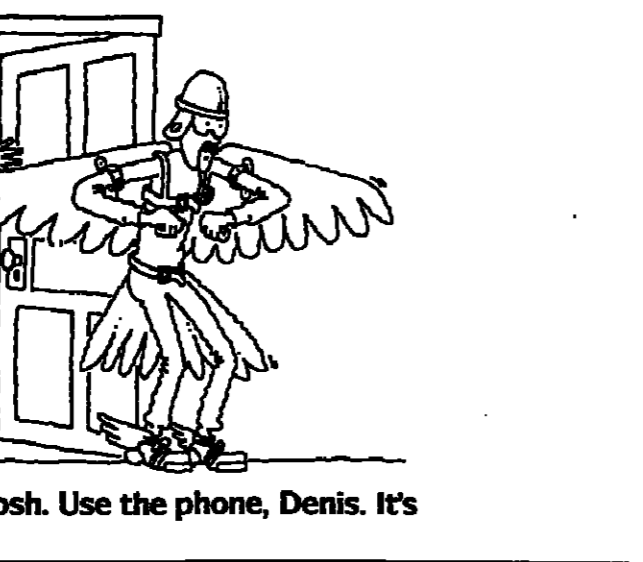
Serb Legislature Dissolved

Reuters

BELGRADE — President Slobodan Milosevic said Wednesday that he had dissolved the Serbian legislature because of "political obstruction." The assembly speaker, Zoran Arandjelovic, said elections would be held Dec. 19.

OVERHEARD

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WORLD BRIEFS

3 Foreigners Kidnapped in Algiers

ALGIERS (Reuters) — Gunmen kidnaped three foreigners working for an Italian company building a gas pipeline in Algeria, diplomats said Wednesday. "They were kidnaped yesterday in Taret; two Latin Americans and a Filipino," one source said, adding that security forces were hunting for them and their abductors.

The U.S. Embassy, saying it appeared foreigners had been "actively targeted by terrorists" in Algeria, urged its nationals to be cautious and avoid nonessential travel to isolated areas.

Two Frenchmen kidnaped and killed in west Algeria last month were the first foreigners to die in violence which began after authorities canceled elections the Islamists were poised to win. Two Russian military officers on assignment from Moscow were shot and killed at the weekend and one was wounded.

Berlin Wall Guard Guilty of Murder

BERLIN (AFP) — For the first time, a German court convicted a former East German border guard of murder on Wednesday for shooting a young man trying to cross the Berlin Wall. In the 11 similar trials so far, the heaviest verdict handed down has been for manslaughter.

The Supreme Court here overturned the verdict of a lower court which had convicted the former guard, Rolf-Dieter Heinrich, 49, of manslaughter and sentenced him to six years in prison December 1992.

The prosecutor told the court that Mr. Heinrich committed "perfidious murder" when in 1965 he fired some 10 rounds at a 23-year-old German after he and a companion had given up trying to scale the wall and surrendered. The court then sentenced Mr. Heinrich to 10 years in prison.

German Police Ban Rightist Meeting

TIEFENSEE, Germany (Combined Dispatches) — Fearing violence, the police banned a meeting on Wednesday planned by the extreme-right Republican Party in this Eastern German town. The party, headed by Franz Schönhuber, a former Nazi SS trooper, promptly appealed the ban to the local legal authorities.

A police spokesman said, however, that the authorities still anticipated clashes between extreme-rightists defying the ban on the meeting, which had been scheduled for Saturday, and extreme-left opponents. A small anarchist group had threatened to come here to "destroy the fascists," he said.

In another development, German neo-Nazis are suspected of having put two pig heads on a memorial to Jews sent to Nazi concentration camps, police officials said.

Beijing Offers to Mediate in Korea

SEOUL (Reuters) — China's ambassador to Seoul said Wednesday that Beijing wanted to play an active role in helping North and South Korea resolve their quarrel over nuclear weapons and keep the Korean peninsula free of atomic arms.

"China will play an active and constructive role to help solve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula as soon as possible," an embassy official quoted Ambassador Zhang Qing Yan as saying.

"We hope South and North Korea will engage in serious negotiations to solve the nuclear issue," the ambassador said. That issue remains the greatest obstacle blocking improved relations between North and South, which are still technically at war.

Empress Michiko Falls Ill on Birthday

TOKYO (WP) — Empress Michiko collapsed and briefly lost consciousness Wednesday at the Imperial Palace as she was celebrating her 59th birthday.

A palace bulletin later in the day said that the empress had recovered and that "her condition is not serious." The report said she was walking and able to eat, but was having trouble speaking. Local news reports said the symptoms could suggest a mild stroke.

The empress was not hospitalized but was in bed at the palace under a doctor's care. She missed a family party to mark her birthday and an evening banquet for President Mario Soares of Portugal.

Dutch May Cut Off Drugs to Tourists

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — The Dutch government said Wednesday that it favored banning the sale of hashish and marijuana to foreign tourists in cafes.

Justice Minister Ernst Hirsch-Ballin said in the States-General that such a move could halt the spread of coffee shops "deviating from their original aims." Although illegal, sales of soft drugs like hashish and marijuana are tolerated under tight conditions in some cafes. The Dutch believe the coffee shops' high visibility discourages criminal involvement.

Mr. Hirsch-Ballin told parliament that the numbers of such cafes could be reduced if they were asked to sell drugs only to a familiar, controllable adult clientele.

Prisoner Release Due, Israel TV Says

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel's state television said on Wednesday that the government would free up to 2,000 Palestinian prisoners within the next two weeks.

It said preference would be given to women, sick, aged, or young prisoners, and those who had served over two-thirds of their sentences. The report said that "prisoners' political affiliation will be taken into account" and that those with "blood on their hands" would not be released soon. Israeli officials were not immediately available to comment on the television report.

TRAVEL UPDATE

France approved plans for an eight-kilometer tunnel to provide a fast road link through the Pyrenees between Pau in southwestern France and Zaragoza in Spain despite warnings that it could kill off the country's last brown bears and ruin a scenic valley.

Athens has only enough water for one month because of a prolonged drought. The government is expected to announce emergency measures next week.

Private cars will be banned from Rome's streets for four hours Friday afternoon in an attempt to cut pollution levels, officials said.

Paris, said airport officials had failed to press for police intervention.

Responding to the criticism from the foreign airlines, Mr. Bosson told the National Assembly that "the airlines of the world must be able to take off."

Air France's chairman, Bernard Attali, in a radio interview, said the plan to trim 4,000 jobs "will be put into effect without fail," and described it as essential to the airline's survival.

"We don't really have any choice," he said. "We're doing what all airlines are in the process of doing."

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STATESIDE / A NEW FOCUS ON DRUGS

Clinton Plan to Concentrate on Hard-Core Addicts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's interim drug plan focuses on hard-core addiction that is fueling violence throughout the nation, the director of the administration's anti-narcotics policy said Wednesday.

The plan, made public at a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing, shifts the focus to the most challenging and difficult part of the drug problem — reducing drug use and its consequences by hard-core users, especially those in our inner cities, among the disadvantaged, and among the criminal justice population," said Lee Brown, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

"Hard-core drug use fuels the overall demand for drugs and is the primary cause for so much of the disruption we see in our social landscape today," he said.

He gave no estimate of how much the proposal would cost. The plan does not call for any across-the-board reductions in law-enforcement efforts to pay for them.

Democrats have complained in the past that previous Republican administrations wrongly devoted 70 percent of the anti-drug budget to law enforcement and international efforts, leaving only 30 percent for reducing

the demand for drugs through education and treatment.

The Clinton administration strategy relies on passage of the crime bill and its plan to pay for 50,000 community police officers over the next few years, as well as the Brady Bill gun control measure, and President Bill Clinton's health-care plan, which would pay for drug treatment.

The strategy would reduce efforts to stop drug trafficking in favor of promoting additional crackdowns within drug-producing countries, something criticized by the former drug director, William J. Bennett, who led President George Bush's "war on drugs" for two years.

Even the nomenclature is changing in the Clinton administration, which is rejecting the notion of a "war on drugs."

"The strategy rejects the use of 'war' analogies to discuss our nation's drug abuse policy," Mr. Brown said. "You cannot succeed in this effort by declaring 'war' on our own citizens."

Those hoping that the Clinton administration would reconsider legalizing drugs will be disappointed by the plan.

"The administration is without any reservation opposed to the legalization, decrimi-

nization or medicalization of illegal drugs," Mr. Brown said, crediting laws against drug use for the declines in drug use that have occurred.

Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan, whose House Government Operations Committee helped create the drug policy office four years ago, praised the plan as "a step in the right direction towards reallocation of the priorities to treatment and education — if the funding matches the stated priorities."

It "finally targets the hard-core drug users who account for 70 percent of the drugs consumed," he said.

But Mr. Conyers criticized the plan for its continued support of efforts to prevent importation of drugs. "The General Accounting Office testified before my committee just last week that our multibillion-dollar interdiction efforts have not led to any reduction in the estimated flow of cocaine onto American streets," he said.

Mr. Brown said that nationwide cocaine and heroin medical emergencies in 1992 reached 199,800 and 48,000, respectively, the highest levels since data for the Drug Abuse Warning Network were first reported.

Illustrating that hard-core users fuel the

overall demand for drugs, Mr. Brown cited a study showing that while heavy cocaine users consume about 20 percent of all users, they account for roughly two-thirds of total cocaine consumption.

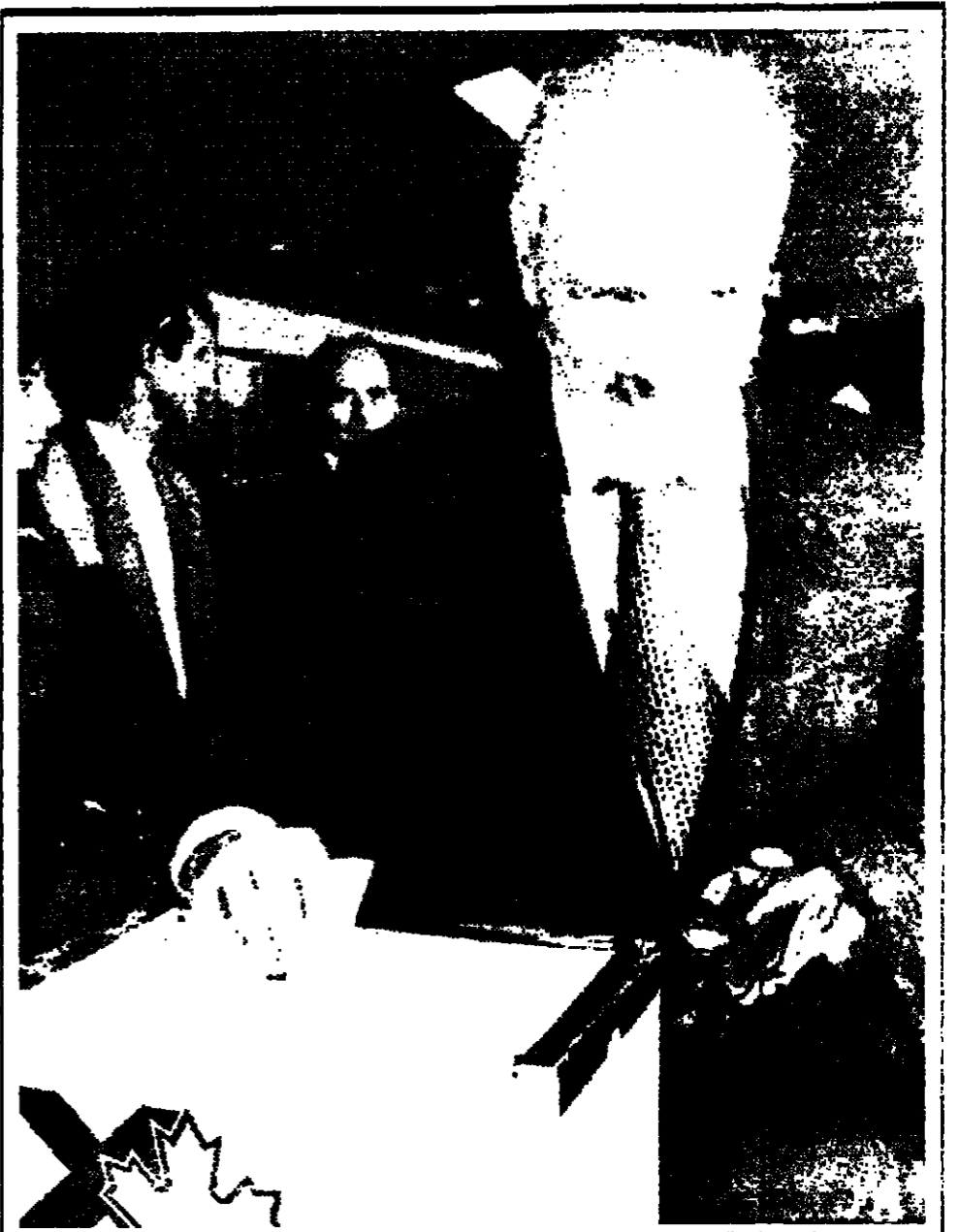
To reach the hard-core user, the plan calls for cutting the gap between those seeking treatment and available treatment capacity, estimating that as many as 1.1 million people are not now being treated.

Mr. Brown said the administration's national health plan would provide "a substantial drug treatment benefit so that those who need treatment should have the means to get it."

But Ellen M. Weber, co-director of national policy for the Legal Action Center, a nonprofit organization that specializes in legal and social issues raised by drug and alcohol abuse, said the administration plan could actually reduce treatment.

She noted that long-term, residential treatment is not included in the proposed benefits package, and that it is unclear whether states and local revenue sources, which account for 45 percent of current funding for treatment, will sustain that level of assistance.

(AP, LAT)



A JUMP ON CANADIAN ELECTIONS — Pierre Elliott Trudeau, former Liberal prime minister, voting in Montreal in advance of Monday's federal election in Canada. Polls predict that the Liberals will defeat the Progressive Conservatives of Prime Minister Kim Campbell. (AP, Reuters)

L.A. Black Acquitted Of Murder Attempt

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A black defendant was found not guilty Wednesday of attempting to murder Reginald Denny, a white truck driver, capping a near-clean sweep for the defense on major charges in the racially volatile case stemming from the Los Angeles riots last year.

Jurors were deadlocked on the only other remaining charge against another defendant. The judge dismissed the panel after granting a mistrial on that count, which charged Henry Watson with assault with a deadly weapon.

He said Mr. Watson, who has been jailed 17 months since his arrest, would be released on his own recognizance.

Spectators gasped as the court clerk read the words, "Not guilty" in the finale of the series of jury deliberations, which left some jurors ill and prolonged the suspense.

The racially mixed jury, which had struggled for days, acquitted Damian Williams on the most serious charge, which could have brought him life in prison. He still could face up to 10 years in prison for the guilty verdicts issued Monday on felony mayhem in the attack on Mr. Denny and lesser charges in attacks on other people.

Originally, both defendants were charged with attempted murder of Mr. Denny, a truck driver who was dragged from his rig and nearly beaten to death as a TV camera recorded the scene.

Mr. Watson, 29, has already been jailed more than the maximum sentence for the single misdemeanor assault count for which he was convicted. He took the news quietly Wednesday but his mother sobbed.

Mr. Williams, 20, hugged his attorney, who had taken a calculated risk by asking that jurors consider only the attempted murder count on Mr. Denny, not a lesser charge such as assault.

Prosecutors said Mr. Williams is the man on the videotape seen throwing a brick at Mr. Denny's head and dancing in glee. But the defense challenged the identification as well as the prosecution claim that the actions seen on the tape were proof that the defendants intended to kill Mr. Denny.

"The power of prayer had led to the verdicts," said Georgiana Williams, the defendant's mother. "I'm giving the victory to Jesus."

The jurors had deliberated for about three and a half hours after Judge John Ouderkirk lectured them about bravery, telling them not to be "influenced by mere sentiment, conjecture, sympathy, passion, prejudice, opinion or public feeling."

Mr. Williams and Mr. Watson, both black, were accused of attacking Mr. Denny, who is white, and several others on April 29, 1992, as rioting swept the city following the acquittal of four white police officers on most state charges in the videotaped beating of a black motorist, Rodney King.

Some people, like a white store clerk, Carol Ann Harris, said they prefer to believe their own eyes about the videotaped attacks on Mr. Denny, and not the jury's interpretation.

"We've all seen it on television," she said. "Them beating him, dragging him from the truck. To say that they are innocent, I find that hard to believe."

But others said the verdicts represented overdue justice from a racially biased justice system.

President Wins Troop Fight, for Now

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Cheered at having fought off a Republican attempt to prevent U.S. troops from serving under foreign command, President Bill Clinton on Wednesday faced a sterner challenge to his authority to send forces to Haiti and Bosnia.

Mr. Clinton reacted with a thumbs-up sign to the news that the Senate had turned aside a measure that would have barred the use of funds on any United Nations operations in which U.S. soldiers were under the command of a foreign officer.

The vote was 65 to 33 on Tuesday night, with 11 Republicans joining 54 Democrats in opposing the amendment to the fiscal 1994 military spending bill.

"Two to one in our favor? That was good," Mr. Clinton said.

However, the Senate resoundingly approved a nonbinding resolution calling on the president to consult Congress before placing any troops under foreign command and asking for a report within 48 hours.

The measure expressed the sense of the Senate that U.S. troops "must be under the operational control of qualified commanders and must have clear, effective and robust command and control arrangements." The vote was 96 to 2.

Congressional discontent with the administration's foreign policy has erupted in a series of congressional challenges to Mr. Clinton's power.

"I think the administration has been given a warning light," said

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Frustration with Mr. Clinton and his foreign agenda crosses party lines. Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, objected to the White House's Somalia policy last week. An Oklahoma Republican, Senator Don Nickles, sponsored the measure that would have barred U.S. troops from being under foreign control.

But the most severe test will come from the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, who has prepared two amendments requiring congressional authorization before Mr. Clinton can commit troops to Haiti and Bosnia.

While fending off the Nickles amendment, the White House con-

tinued to negotiate with Mr. Dole on the amendment that would restrict spending for American forces in Haiti unless Congress approves.

"I want to give the president the benefit of the doubt, particularly in foreign policy," Mr. Dole said. "If not, we'll just have the debate and have a vote up or down on the amendments as they're presently drafted."

During the Senate debate, both Republicans and Democrats warned that curbing presidential authority would set a dangerous precedent and undermine UN operations.

There also were attacks on the administration's foreign policy, and few lawmakers came to the White House's defense.

(AP, Reuters)

POLITICAL NOTES

Bills 'Out of Whack,' Networks Say

WASHINGTON — The four major television networks covering the White House have refused to pay their bills for the president's trip to Asia this summer because they believe the White House charged them too much for airfare.

"We felt they were out of whack in terms of cost," said Bill Headline, the CNN Washington bureau chief. CNN sent 11 people on various parts of the trip, and the bills for airfare came to about \$87,000. "We said we're not going to pay these until we have some answers," he said.

The disagreement comes in the wake of the White House travel office scandal, during which seven veteran aides were dismissed and replaced by three political appointees, including a distant cousin of President Bill Clinton's who was named to head the office. The White House initially made allegations of possible criminal activity in the old office, but it subsequently backed off those accusations.

The bills for the Asia trip were the product of the new White House travel office, which charged anyone traveling on the whole trip \$11,443. (WPI)

'Managed Care': No Panacea?

WASHINGTON — "No conclusive evidence exists" that "managed care" health plans save money, the General Accounting Office said, because they tend to enroll healthier people who cost less to treat.

The finding challenges one of the premises of President Clinton's health plan — that moving more people into health maintenance organizations and other managed care plans will help slow runaway national health costs.

"Managed care" is a term describing health systems that place restrictions on which doctors and which services can be used without extra charges or advance permission of the insurance company. (WPI)

Quote / Unquote

The House Republican leadership, in a letter to Attorney General Janet Reno on allegations that Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown accepted \$700,000 to help lift the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam: "The situation cries out for the appointment of a special prosecutor." (AP)

Away From Politics

• The astronauts on the space shuttle Columbia took calcium in one of several experiments to figure out how bones soften during spaceflight.

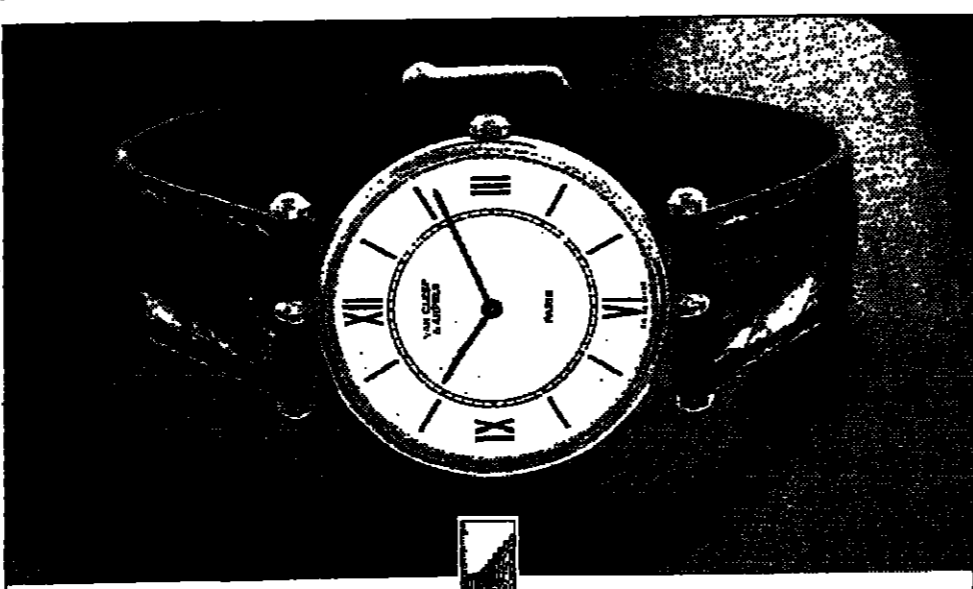
• A leader of the Luchese crime family, Martin Tacetta, 42, was sentenced to life in prison in New Jersey, and two others pleaded guilty to taking part in a series of murders going back two decades.

• Even top high school students display a "startling lack of responsibility" about pregnancy, AIDS and

drunken driving, according to a survey that also revealed rampant cheating in the nation's schools.

• A timber company will pay \$1.5 million to the government in restitution for stealing wood from federal land. Thomas Creek Lumber & Log Co. of Stavion, Oregon, pleaded guilty to knowingly receiving stolen property.

• A convict who said he sold Dan Quayle post lost a lawsuit that claimed he was kept in prison past his parole date for speaking out. A U.S. appeals court in Ohio ruled that Brett C. Kimberlin failed to prove his allegation. (AP)



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A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF THE TRIB

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Herald Tribune

Policy on Somalia: Topsy-Turvy Turn Restores Aidid

By Barton Gellman and Dan Williams

WASHINGTON — The "two track" American policy on Somalia — military pressure on one side, political accommodation on the other — has lost one of its tracks. The policy now is accommodation

NEWS ANALYSIS

above all, and withdrawal by April come what may.

Mohammed Farrah Aidid, honored last December as a key "faction leader" but reviled in June as a warlord and thug, has become a faction leader again in official American eyes.

The Clinton administration made three clear signs Tuesday that it would rather switch than fight: It announced the withdrawal of U.S. Army Rangers whose latest reinforcements had barely arrived, it ordered American troops in Somalia to stay their garrisons, and it allowed that General Aidid will "probably" have to be part of a Somali political settlement.

Exactly what form that settlement will take is not so much a matter of indifference now to the Clinton administration as of acknowledged impotence. President Bill Clinton is far more concerned at this point with settling two gnawing conflicts: between American soldiers and General Aidid's militia on the streets of Mogadishu, and between the executive branch and Congress in Washington.

The outlines of a Somali grand bargain, developed in large part by the U.S. special envoy, Robert B. Oakley, have begun to emerge.

First, the United States will do nothing more to capture, try or punish General Aidid for killing 24 Pakistani peacekeepers in a June 5 ambush. The assignment of criminal culpability — demanded by a United Nations Security Council resolution that the administration helped draft — will be shifted to a commission of Somalia's African neighbors, which one policymaker called "a formula for wrapping it

up in a tribunal that will never go anywhere."

Second, American delegates will treat General Aidid as a legitimate leader and accord him the status to which his clan and military positions entitle him in Somali society.

"He obviously is a man to be reckoned with," an American general said. "What we're going to do is refocus on the good and refocus on building our political ties to the people who, whether we like it or not, are in power."

Third, the Clinton administration will seek no more "disarmament" in Somalia than the best-armed warlords agree to. Defense Secretary Les Aspin had said in August that American troops would not leave until they had made "real progress toward taking the heavy weapons out of the hands of the warlords" and controlling them with "credible" Somali police forces. That goal is now essentially abandoned.

Fourth, American troops in Mogadishu will speak softly and keep the sticks they carry pretty much out of sight.

At a Senate hearing Tuesday, Peter Tarnoff, undersecretary of state for political affairs, became the first official speaking on the record to open the way for General Aidid's political rehabilitation. Political reconciliation talks, he said, "must involve the leaders of the Aidid faction and probably General Aidid himself."

A State Department official dismissed suggestions that this treatment of General Aidid knocked the teeth from the proposed investigatory commission by granting General Aidid a place at the talks before it has resolved his guilt or innocence. Until last week, General Aidid's prosecution was deemed essential to effective UN peacekeeping not only in Somalia, but also in Africa and beyond.

"We should not from this distance try to dictate how to put together political talks," the official said. "In respect to precise contours, that's for Africans to work out. As to incidents of attacks on peacekeepers, that's for the independent commission."

U.S. Investigates Its Envoy To Somalia on Consultancy

By Stephen Engelberg

WASHINGTON — The State Department is investigating whether President Bill Clinton's chief envoy to Somalia, Robert B. Oakley, violated conflict-of-interest laws in his work as a private consultant, officials confirmed Wednesday.

The inquiry centers on Mr. Oakley's role as a consultant to Middle East Airlines, which hired his Washington company this year as part of a campaign to regain its profitable routes to the United States. He has denied any wrongdoing.

When he was the State Department's senior counterterrorism official, Mr. Oakley took part in the decision in 1985 to suspend flights from the United States to Beirut airport, including those of Middle East Airlines.

This year, his company and another concern headed by a former official signed contracts that will

earn them as much as \$600,000 altogether if the United States permits flights to resume by Jan. 1. U.S. officials said Mr. Oakley had met several times with State Department officials and urged them to reconsider the flight ban.

Federal law permanently bars officials who took part "personally and substantially" in a "particular matter" involving "specific parties" from lobbying any government agencies on behalf of a client. Violations can result in criminal or civil prosecution.

Mr. Oakley said his company had provided only technical advice to the airline and had been "completely open" with State Department officials about the consulting contract. He said he had never lobbied anyone in the government to end the ban, although he acknowledged that some might construe his reports on the improving situation in Beirut as aimed at such a result.

JAPAN: U.S. Threatens Sanctions

Continued from Page 1

sign construction, architectural and engineering companies. Japanese officials acknowledge that the construction bidding system needs to be changed. Disclosures that Japanese construction companies had made huge illegal payments to government officials to get public-works contracts helped topple the Liberal Democratic government in Japan last summer.

But the Japanese officials' question the U.S. deadline. "Why is Nov. 1 so important?" one asked. The talks have already been extended once, beyond the original June 1 deadline.

In both the construction area and the broader trade negotiations, the American and Japanese negotiators continue to quarrel over how to assess progress in opening Japan's markets.

Charlene Barshefsky, the deputy U.S. trade representative, said last week that Japan should raise the level of imported manufactured goods from the current 3 percent of manufacturing sales to 7 percent, matching the levels in Europe and the United States.

American negotiators have noted that foreign insurance companies have only 2 percent of the

Japanese life-insurance market and that the foreign share of the U.S. market is 10 percent and in Europe, 39 percent.

Ira Wolf, the assistant U.S. trade representative, told Japanese negotiators last week that Japan "is totally out of whack with the rest of the industrial world," according to a report in Japan Digest.

Japan remains opposed to the use of numerical benchmarks, in general or for specific industries, arguing that these can be used by the United States as grounds for future trade retaliation if the goals are not achieved and that foreigners' success in Japan depends primarily on private sector decisions, not government policies.

American officials are prepared to set their own targets unilaterally and hold Japan to them, if an agreement on goals cannot be reached, according to senior American officials.

12 killed in Algerian Floods

ALGIERS — Heavy rains in western Algeria caused flooding that killed 12 people and left 12 missing, civil defense officials reported Wednesday.



Ensign Terrell Ries of the U.S. Navy scanning the sea off Haiti from the bridge of the U.S. warship Caron as a flotilla of naval vessels enforced a fuel and weapons blockade of the Caribbean nation.

Prime Minister Says He'll Quit If Aristide Isn't Back Oct. 30

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's civilian prime minister threatened on Wednesday to quit in 10 days if the army and police chiefs remain in power in defiance of a United Nations peace plan.

Prime Minister Robert Malval's comments added to the pressure on international mediators trying to put into effect a plan for the return of the country's ousted president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, on Oct. 30.

In Washington, a top Aristide aide said the Clinton administration had asked Mr. Malval to broaden his government — language Father Aristide's supporters interpret to mean including officials of the military-backed regime.

A State Department official said the administration had never contemplated doing that. But he conceded that the administration believed Mr. Malval's cabinet should include more business leaders and others outside Father Aristide's inner circle.

Mr. Malval's departure could cripple international efforts to restore democracy to Haiti. He has been under considerable pressure to push Father Aristide for further concessions to the restive military, including a general amnesty law.

Mr. Malval, in an interview with Radio Tropic FM, said the exiled president told him by phone Tues-

Policy Stays, Florida Is Told

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has assured Florida legislators that the government will stick to its policy of intercepting refugees on the high seas and returning them to Haiti.

"The policy has not changed," Associate Attorney General Webster L. Hubbell said after a meeting Tuesday with members of Congress from Florida, whose state has been inundated with refugees from Caribbean nations.

He declined to say how the United States planned to repatriate Haitians if even a U.S. Navy ship could not dock at Port-au-Prince last week.

"We're talking about a hypothetical," Mr. Hubbell said, adding that if they cannot be returned to Haiti, they might be taken to another country. "I hope we don't ever have to worry about it," he said.

day that he could not come back Oct. 30 if the Haitian Army chief, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, and the chief of the army's police division, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Michel François, remained.

Both men helped to lead the coup that toppled Father Aristide, the country's first democratically elected president, in September 1991. Under the UN-mediated plan, the two were to step down.

Mr. Malval said he would step down if Father Aristide did not come back on schedule. "Morally, I don't want to be an accomplice of

these maneuvers," he said in the radio broadcast.

Father Aristide's return has already been questioned because of violence by right-wing opponents and resistance from military leaders to stepping down.

Antoine Joseph, the president of Haiti's lower house of parliament, met Wednesday with the military leadership and said lawmakers could still complete legislation required in time for Father Aristide's return as scheduled.

(AP, Reuters)

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Clinton to Expand Contacts With China

One Aim Is Progress on Rights

BEIJING — President Bill Clinton has decided to greatly expand high-level exchanges with China in an effort to put relations on a "sounder footing," the first member of his cabinet to visit here said Wednesday.

At the same time, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher issued a public reminder in Washington to Beijing that its privileged trade terms with the United States still depended on changes in human rights practices and other issues important to Washington.

Mr. Clinton's emissary, Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy, said that the decision to increase high-level contacts with China reflected the president's desire to resolve outstanding problems, namely U.S. demands that Beijing make progress on human rights, nuclear nonproliferation and trade.

"You can't preach and criticize standing 7,000 miles away," Mr. Espy said at a press conference after five days of talks with Chinese officials.

"You have to engage on a more personal level. That is why President Clinton is trying to strengthen his policy and send cabinet members and others over here to discuss these difficulties in a more direct way."

Mr. Espy's public statement followed a decision made quietly by the Clinton administration last month to end the freeze on high-level exchanges with China, an official said.

The turnaround resulted from a meeting at the United Nations in New York between Mr. Christopher and the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen.

Mr. Espy said he told senior Chinese officials, whom he referred to as "friends," that contacts would increase "both in frequency and the profile of those who would visit" over the next few weeks and months.

"The theme overall," Mr. Espy said of the visit, "was goodwill and two nations that want to work together to improve our bilateral relations, and I think that we made quite a deal of progress."

Mr. Clinton said last year during his electoral campaign that he would "not coddle tyrants from Baghdad to Beijing," but he has slowly moved to engage rather than isolate China, in line with the policy of his predecessor, George Bush.

President Jiang Zemin of China is to meet Mr. Clinton on the sidelines of an Asia-Pacific economic summit meeting in Seattle next month. Visits to China by Treasury

Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Assistant Secretary of Defense Charles Freeman are also expected in November. These would follow a trip last week by the assistant secretary of state for human rights, John Shattuck.

During talks with Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, Mr. Espy passed on a message from Secretary of State Christopher that urged Beijing to improve its human rights record. It said that improvement on rights would make it easier for Mr. Clinton to support the renewal of a trade status that allows Chinese export to the United States to enjoy the lowest tariff rates, the most-favored-nation status.

Stating in public part of what he told Mr. Zhu in his note, Mr. Christopher told a conference of American business executives in Washington on Wednesday that the United States could not extend the trade status for China without some change in Chinese practices.

"I would have to say that I don't believe we can sustain the position of MFN beyond next June unless we see some continued improvements, or some improvement in the human rights field by the Chinese as well as reform in connection with trade practices and progress on the nonproliferation front," Mr. Christopher said.

"We're going to be doing everything we can to encourage the Chinese to achieve the kind of performance that will make it possible for us to continue MFN," Mr. Christopher said.

But, he said, "It's a mixed record at the present time. There's some discouraging pieces of news. In particular, we've been discouraged on the nonproliferation front."

On the other hand, Mr. Christopher said it was "a good sign" that the Chinese had received Mr. Shattuck to discuss human rights.

Mr. Espy's visit, the first by a U.S. agriculture secretary in 13 years, focused largely on U.S. demands that China lower trade tariffs and remove remaining trade barriers, including a ban on some U.S. wheat imports.

"In the area of trade, we have seen great improvement," Mr. Espy said, but he added that many problems remained and that Washington was "very distressed" by the declining U.S. share of agricultural imports by China.

A Dec. 31 deadline was set for lifting the ban on wheat imports, which prohibits the purchases of the grain from seven U.S. states because of a fungus, commonly known as TCK, the secretary said. (AFP, Reuters)



STICKING POINT — A rice farmer with bales of his crop in central Tokyo on Wednesday as he urged his government not to lift its ban on rice imports, an important issue in world trade talks.

Bhutto Pledges to Maintain Pakistan's Nuclear Program

'Not Very Helpful,' U.S. Aide Says of Vow

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — In comments that seem certain to unsettle Pakistan's already fragile relations with Washington, Benazir Bhutto, the new prime minister, said Wednesday that her country would pursue its nuclear program, one that U.S. intelligence officials maintain is devoted to the development of nuclear weapons.

"We will protect Pakistan's nuclear program and will not allow our national interest to be sacrificed," Ms. Bhutto said in a recorded television address that was aired Wednesday evening.

Her remark, while not specific, seemed designed both to assure the country's powerful military that it would retain its nuclear options and to caution India, with which Pakistan has fought three wars, that Pakistan was not about to reduce its military capabilities. But Miss Bhutto's statement, which she did not elaborate on in an interview earlier in the day, has unsettled the Clinton administration and seems certain to continue Washington's increasingly distant relations with Islamabad.

A senior Clinton administration official in Washington described her statement as "not very helpful." Under legislation passed by Congress known as the Pressler amendment, all U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan has been cut until the president determines that Pakistan does not possess nuclear weapons.

Miss Bhutto said in an interview Wednesday that she intended to raise the issue of the cutoff of aid with the Clinton administration. "We will be examining the aspect of regional nonproliferation and we will also be examining the questions of taking up the issue with the United States on the whole question of Pressler and how it can be removed," she said. "The first thing is to start a dialogue on this issue."

Pakistan accelerated its nuclear program in the 1980s in response to India's own nuclear capabilities and as tensions between the two nations rose over the disputed territory of Kashmir. India conducted an underground nuclear explosion in 1974, and Pakistan's civilian and military leaders have insisted since then that nuclear parity is critical to Pakistan's survival.

Since the cutoff in American aid in 1990, Pakistan's conventional forces, particularly its air force and its armored divisions, have deteriorated dramatically as parts for its U.S.-supplied equipment dried up. Since then, Pakistan has scoured the globe for new military

supplies. In recent weeks, Islamabad has hosted scores of arms dealers from Europe, including an Italian team that is now here to try to sell a missile system.

Miss Bhutto has already begun distancing herself from the sweeping economic changes instituted by Moen Qureshi, the interim prime minister who stepped into the gap created by the political crisis of Miss Bhutto's battles with her political antagonist, former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

Among the changes that Mr. Qureshi introduced to restructure Pakistan's collapsing economy were devaluing the rupee, making the central bank independent of political influence, eliminating many price subsidies and imposing, for the first time in the nation's history, an agricultural tax on rich landowners.

Many of Mr. Qureshi's changes were made so that Pakistan could regain assistance from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as to ensure that the country could repay its international debts. Continued assistance, Mr. Qureshi said Monday, would depend on Miss Bhutto's adherence to the framework of policies he initiated.

Miss Bhutto, who comes from a family that has been one of the country's largest landowners, said she would re-examine the agricultural tax. She also said that she was troubled by the 9 percent devaluation of the rupee.

"One can say that the massive devaluation that Pakistan took did not lead to a boost in our exports," Miss Bhutto said in the interview. "Our earlier misgivings about the devaluation have been reinforced by the fact that they did not deliver the goods."

"We are working on a review of the economy," she said, "and the review of the economy will be done to see which measures have worked and which measures have failed." She added, "I'm not totally satisfied with the full measure of what he did in the economic field."

During her first term as prime minister, ending after 20 months with her dismissal in 1990 on charges of corruption and incompetence, Miss Bhutto was widely criticized by women's groups in Pakistan for failing to enact any policies to improve the lot of women here.

Although Miss Bhutto also said that she intends to create a university for women, she said she had no plans to institute compulsory primary education in Pakistan. Illiteracy, widely regarded as the greatest drag on the economic development of Third World countries, approaches 75 percent in Pakistan, and among women is 90 percent. But Miss Bhutto said it was unrealistic for Pakistan to try to educate all its children.

SUICIDE: Japan Rightist Kills Himself Over Cartoon

Continued from Page 1

for what was scheduled as a half-hour meeting.

Soon after the meeting started, according to participants, Mr. Nomura began a long harangue about the Asahi's news coverage, charging that it did not condemn the Japan Socialist Party strongly enough and urging it to promote nationalistic causes. After 50 minutes, an Asahi editor suggested bringing the meeting to an end.

Hiroaki Yamamoto, an Asahi executive, said that Mr. Nomura asked which side of the room faced

the Imperial Palace. He bowed in the traditional samurai style, declaring that he would kill the Asahi and himself, he took out two guns concealed in his kimono and shot himself in the abdomen. He died an hour later at a hospital.

Mr. Nomura was the product of a badly splintered rightist movement in Japan, one that has power beyond its relatively small numbers. He viewed the traditional right wing as being too close to the Liberal Democratic Party, which lost power last summer for the first time in 38 years.

At one point Mr. Nomura ran a group called the Youth League for the Overthrow of the Yalta-Potsdam Structure, a reference to the World War II meetings that he believed kept Japan under the West's thumb. That group, including two followers of Mr. Mishima's famed "Sword Society," took over the building housing the Keidanren, Tokyo's most powerful business organization, in 1977.

"I regard all who have dominated this country in the last 30 post-war years as the enemy," Mr. Nomura said at the time.

CHINA: New Barricades on the Information Highway

Continued from Page 1

that blacking out uncensored foreign broadcasts — especially Western news programs — was an issue of national sovereignty.

The telecommunications crackdowns coincided with an Economics Daily essay arguing against more deregulation of information services. It cited national security and the risk that telecommunications in urban areas would flourish while rural areas stagnated.

"Communications is the nation's nerve system and involves the nation's secrets and security," the essay said. "If China's information

system is spread about and not grasped firmly in hand, how can people feel safe?"

The essay said foreign companies were impatient to invest in China's electronics infrastructure, whose capacity was expected to increase fourfold this decade.

But it said China was not ready for American or European-style deregulation even though the sluggish state monopoly fell far short of meeting the demand for telecommunications.

China has only 19 million telephones for its 1.2 billion people — a saturation rate of 1.63 percent —

and most are concentrated in its cities. Beijing hopes to push saturation to 6 percent by 2000.

Under the new rules, nongovernment companies operating or planning cordless communications or electronic information services must obtain new permits from the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, even if they had already received approval.

The rules single out portable telephone, radio pager and other cordless services and telephone information, computer information, electronic mail, electronic data exchange and image transfer services.

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Swedish (hand delivery) S.Kr.	3,500	1,900	1,000
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	325	185
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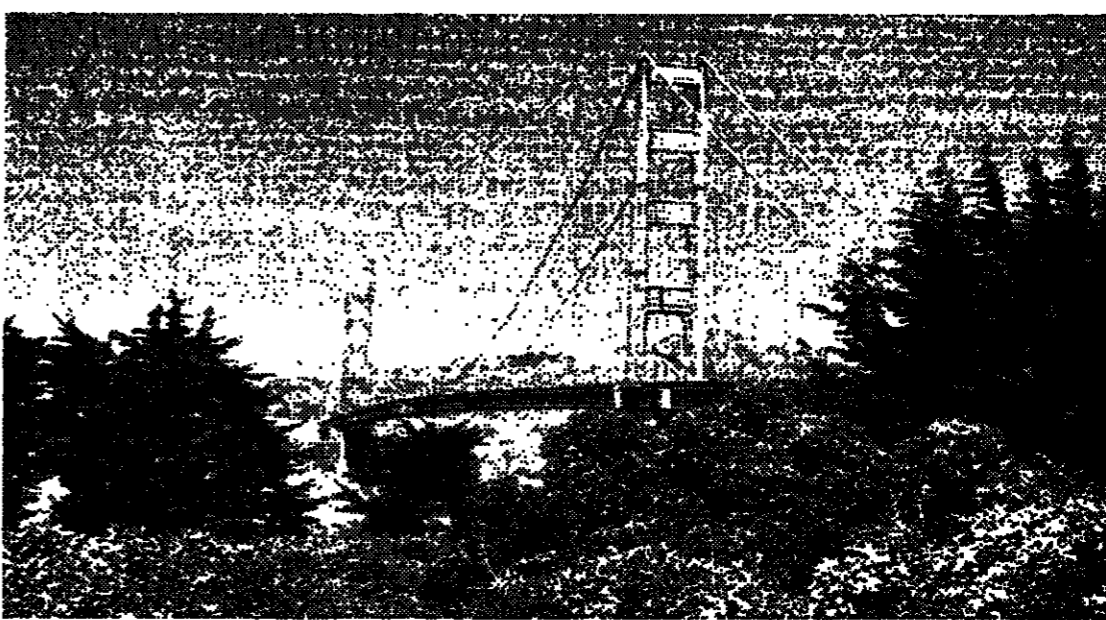
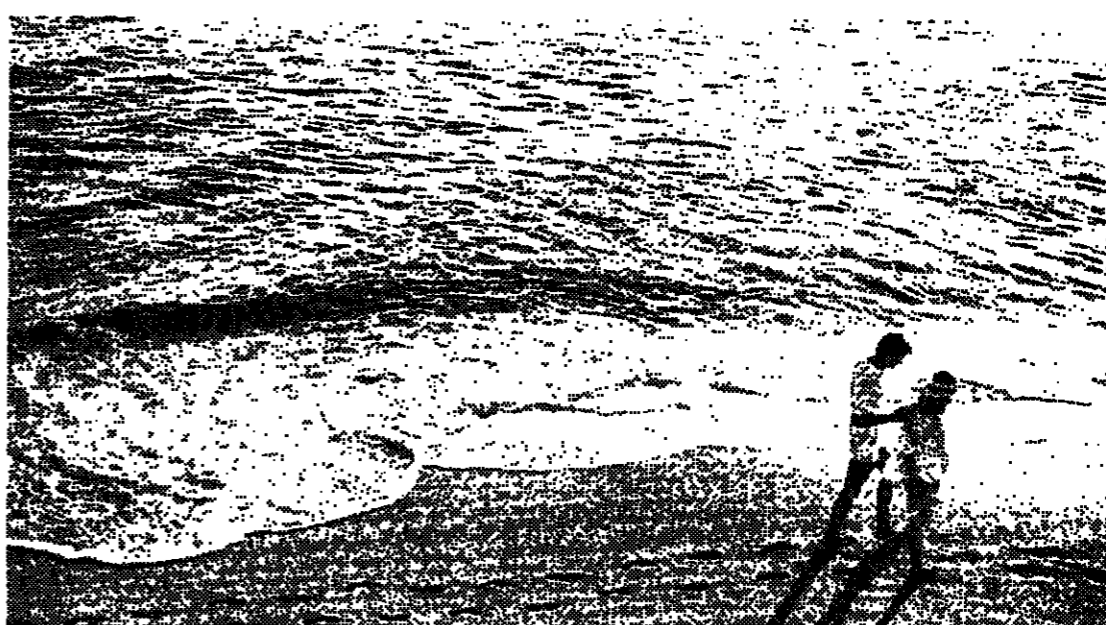
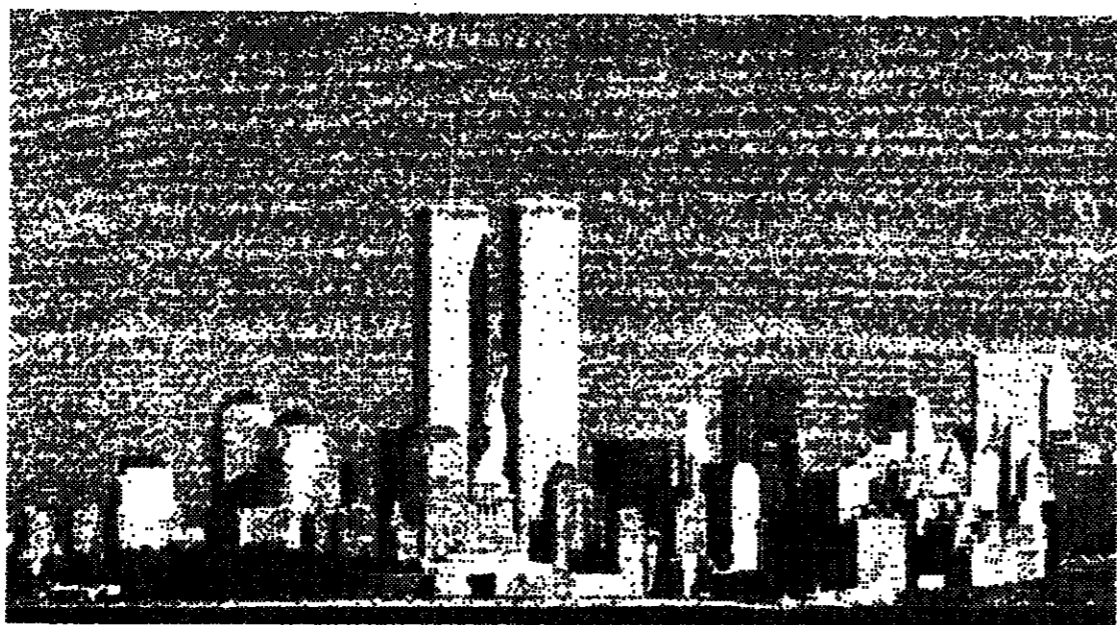
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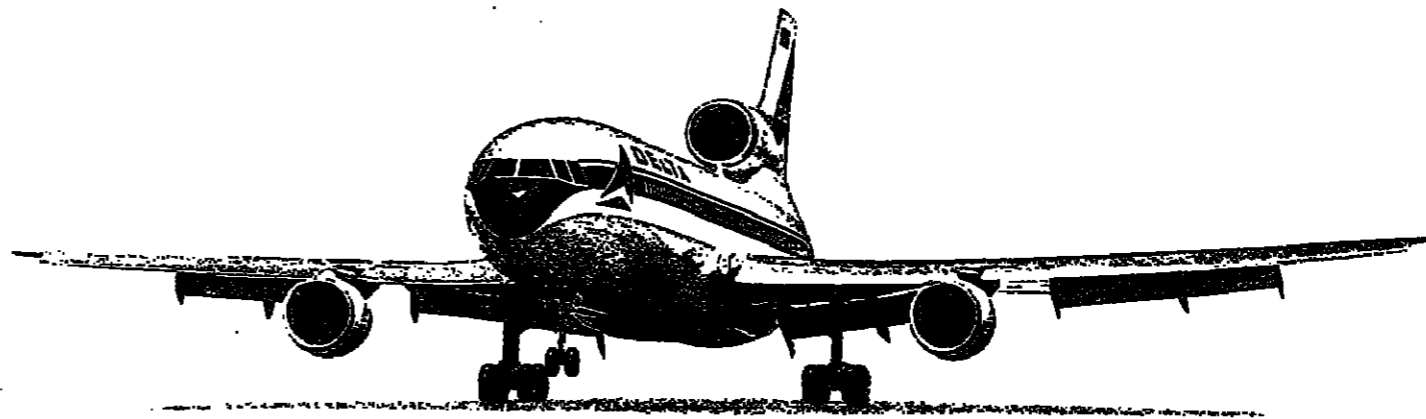
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 DELTA AIR LINES

OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

North Korea on Notice

Talks aimed at opening North Korea's nuclear sites to international inspectors are getting nowhere. A diplomatic resolution is still possible, but time is running short.

supplying the North with a light-water reactor. It is harder to divert nuclear material to bomb-making undetected in such a reactor than in those that the North has now.

Congress vs. President

Senator Robert Dole offers the dreadful idea of a law putting the president on a tight congressional leash in respect to military operations in Haiti.

Still, there is a need to restore some perspective to the discussion now running about the Clinton administration's policy — a discussion that has spread to the matter of the Clinton team's competence.

What of Majority Rule?

The Democratic Congress is about to take up legislation that would basically end the American system of majority rule.

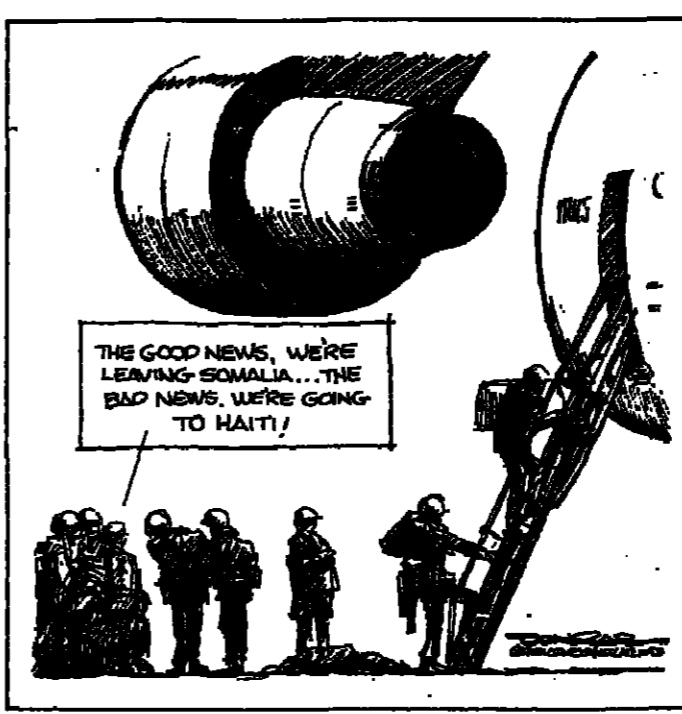
that the vote is coming. The Senate leadership is opposed to the amendment. But so far the White House, too, has gone to ground.

Doing It All at Once, Asking for Trouble

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — What is it about the Clinton administration? Every time the president seems on the verge of taking a great leap forward, a boulder appears out of the sky to flatten him as if he were a character in a Roadrunner cartoon.

and the activism he promised in areas such as job training, education and crime. But when it got down to details, he was hammered by fiscal conservatives for wanting to tax and spend too much, even as he disappointed many liberals by making deficit reduction such a high priority.



The Leader To Help Is Clinton

By Flora Lewis

BARCELONA — For years, Western establishments have been arguing about helping Mikhail Gorbachev, and then helping Boris Yeltsin, because there is an evident world stake in the path their country takes.

The Washington Blame Game Is Back

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton and his aides promised to end the "blame game" when they arrived in Washington. For eight months they gave it a good shot.

critics beyond doing a better job. But he can discourage the internal blame game that has broken out. And he should certainly avoid joining it.

There is no reason to feel sorry for Mr. Clinton as he continues his high-wire act in domestic policy and makes it up as he goes along in foreign policy.

India Keeps Its Foreign Options Open

By S. Nihal Singh

NEW DELHI — Two years after coming to office, Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao has succeeded India to begin coping with the demands of a post-Cold War world.

making possible a more cordial and extensive relationship. He also became the first Indian prime minister to visit South Korea, with which New Delhi is developing close economic and trade relations.

But India has failed to mend fences with Pakistan, particularly in the dispute over Kashmir. The diplomatic energy that the government expends on this question is out of proportion with the problem and constrains India's dealings with the world.

Other Comment

Dole's Unwise Intrusion

It is hard to impute anything except partisanship to Senator Bob Dole's play to limit President Bill Clinton's authority to take direct military action in the tragedy that is building anew in Haiti.

Richard Lugar. The latter three have been part of the Republicans' piling-on atop Mr. Clinton because of miscues in Somalia and Haiti.

The Party in Power Is Self-Destructive

By James Manor

NEW DELHI — The governing Congress (I) Party has begun tearing itself apart just as a crucial test at the polls approaches.

the human resources minister. His astrologer has told him that if he does not oust the prime minister within two months, he will never lead the nation.

There are people at all levels of the party with the skills and inclination to build the kind of consensus that could avoid disaster at and beyond the November elections.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Railway Disaster

NEW YORK — The worst railway disaster of the year occurred about four o'clock this morning (Oct. 20) in the yards of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway at Battle Creek, Mich.

Some had heard about it, but all were amazed and thrilled when they saw how the lower portion of the Champs Elysees had been transformed into one vast artillery park.

1918: Paris Celebrates

PARIS — What cared Paris yesterday (Oct. 19) for the rain? Victory was in the air, and Parisians were out to celebrate the deliverance of French cities and soil.

1943: Scorched Retreat

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS — [From our New York edition] The Germans fell back from the Volturno Valley today (Oct. 20) to a new mountain line along Masiccio Ridge after being threatened by a swift American advance of five miles on their left flank.

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كندا من الأصل

OPINION

NATO Requires a Bold but Balanced Response to the East

By Klaus Kinkel

The writer is foreign minister of Germany.

BONN — The Cold War is over, the geopolitical order imposed on Europe at Yalta is shattered. We are at the beginning of a new era.

We face challenges not unlike those which confronted the architects of the post-World War II period. Bold, far-reaching decisions are needed as we seek to shape political structures for the next millennium. The war in former Yugoslavia reminds us that NATO's central political goal since it was enunciated in 1949, "a just and lasting peace in Europe," is still far from being reached.

The design of new security structures must take the whole of Europe into account. This will require an organic network of security ties.

The package endorsed in November 1990 at the Paris summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe provided such a network. The main elements of that package were the Two-Plus-Four Treaty on Germany, the agreement on conventional arms in Europe, the Vienna document on confidence-building measures, the Charter for a New Europe, adopted in Paris by all CSCE participating states and the joint declaration signed there by leaders of NATO and Warsaw Pact member states.

Yet, additional steps must now be considered if changes in Europe are to be managed. CSCE, the only organization encompassing the entire sphere of cooperation from Vancouver to Vladivostok, can provide a framework for the evolving European security architecture.

As a regional entity that falls under the UN Charter, CSCE is well suited for an enhanced role in conflict prevention and crisis management. Of course, strict and full compliance with the agreement on conventional forces in Europe is indispensable if durable structures of cooperative security are to be developed.

Negotiations are under way in Vienna on a binding political-military code of conduct for CSCE states; this should contribute to such structures.

NATO, too, will have to play a new role, looking beyond its own area and addressing new challenges. NATO has to become capable of dealing with the full spectrum of tasks from collective defense to crisis management and peacekeeping. NATO coordination with the CSCE and with the UN in peacekeeping, conflict prevention and crisis management needs to be enhanced.

As a first step, NATO could offer arrangements for security cooperation and consultation to nonmember states in Central and Eastern Europe, including Russia, Ukraine and conceivably other former Soviet republics.

Enhancement of the North Atlantic

Cooperation Council could be an attractive option as NATO opens up toward the East. The council could be used to orchestrate joint action in peacekeeping and crisis management; it could focus on joint exercises and development of common military standards. All this would help build military confidence.

NATO will also have to respond to the desire of East European governments to join the alliance. But enlargement raises serious issues.

If new members are admitted, NATO's cohesion, purpose, resolve and core functions must be reinforced, not diluted.

NATO's basic value must remain that its members are prepared for better or worse, to link their destiny to that of other members. A security guarantee that is not seriously backed for all eventualities is worse than no guarantee.

This common commitment to collective defense provides the lasting basis for the U.S. presence in Europe. In an environment of continuing risk, it offers important reassurance to Europeans.

Without an American role, the CSCE area would become unbalanced.

Stability in this area, which contains the great mass of nuclear arms on the planet, is a vital interest not only for Europeans but for the United States.

Further, any enlargement of NATO must strengthen not only the security of current members but that of new members — indeed of Europe as a whole. A policy of gradual opening of Euro-Atlantic institutions toward the East must seek to upgrade NATO's relations not only with Central and East European states, but with Russia, Ukraine and other states of the former Soviet Union.

We cannot risk reviving East-West strategic rivalry. It would be tragic if, in rearming some countries, we alarmed others. So smooth transitions are needed, on security and economic matters. We cannot afford to build new walls.

Security is more than the absence of military threat. Economic dislocation, nuclear disaster — civilian or military — large-scale migration and organized international crime pose new threats.

We need a comprehensive approach to security which combines economic, political and military elements, and we

need the unreserved commitment of all Western democracies. That is why the future role and scope of NATO cannot be discussed without reference to the future scope and character of the European Community and the envisaged European Defense and Security entity.

In Copenhagen, the European Community made a generous and far-reaching commitment to the new democracies of Eastern Europe, reaffirming that the Community would welcome them as members once they were in a position to participate politically, economically and financially. In the meantime, practical cooperation will steadily increase in foreign policy, trade, internal security, immigration and environment.

Any country that becomes a member of the European Union, as the Community eventually will be known, will be eligible for membership in the Western European Union, the common European agent for a coherent security policy. Today, WEU members are also NATO members. New members of the European Union should therefore gain access to NATO as they join WEU.

The future shape of the European pillar of NATO must be developed in close and steady consultation with the United States and Canada. By combin-

ing membership in the Western European Union with membership in NATO, we can ensure that the enlarged Europe will not drift from its trans-Atlantic moorings. To this end I have recently proposed a comprehensive reaffirmation of European-American ties in a new Atlantic Charter.

These are long-term perspectives. But the new democracies in Central and Eastern Europe need a signal of solidarity now. They need a new sense of orientation and belonging. They seek visible proof that their painful adjustment to political and economic freedom is worthwhile and that the free world is firmly committed to them. Russia and Ukraine need to be reassured that, as we build a cooperative European security architecture, they will not be excluded.

The forthcoming NATO summit meeting will offer an excellent opportunity for the West to open the necessary long-term political perspective, to reaffirm the pivotal role of CSCE, to strengthen the role of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, and to propose a range of practical cooperation measures that could be quickly implemented. We must seize the opportunity to move toward a just and lasting order of peace in Europe.

International Herald Tribune.

The Guns and the Silence Are Killing a Generation

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — On Monday, in a high school on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, Jesse Jackson stood on the stage of a nearly filled auditorium and spoke to the ache in the heart of black America.

For reasons that are many and complex, large numbers of black youngsters in America are on a rampage of killing. Mostly they are killing one another. The mortuaries in black neighborhoods are thick with the residue of homicide, the stunned, the grieving and

stood. A similar percentage rose when asked if they knew of someone who had distributed drugs at school. And about 40 percent of them stood when asked if they knew of someone who had brought a gun to school.

Mr. Jackson then said: "If you've told some teacher or someone in authority about somebody who is carrying guns or drugs, please stand."

No one stood.

He told the students that their "code of silence" made their school a sanctuary for those who would commit violence and distribute drugs.

The lesson was not over. The students were asked what they would do if they knew that someone — a teacher, say, or a janitor — had a sheet, a hood and some rope in his locker, or in the trunk of his car. The students called out that they would turn the person in.

"You would expose it," Mr. Jackson said. "Yes!" came the reply.

His response was that "we are far more threatened by the dope than the rope." The Ku Klux Klan is not marching in Harlem or Brownsville or East New York. African-American teenagers are not being hosed down by Bull Connor or barred from school by George Wallace. The danger is coming from the fellow student with a pistol in his knapsack, or a drug-dealing tenant in the next apartment, or a mugger who works the routes between home and school.

The real purpose of Jesse Jackson's effort is to return the dream and the ordinary joy of childhood to African-American youngsters. We have waited far too long to confront this problem head on. There are other issues, yes. Poverty, joblessness, homelessness, many issues. And racism is still with us. But it is time to give the horrifying levels of violence and death among African-Americans the status of an emergency.

Mr. Jackson's campaign can succeed only if it attains a bandwagon effect, generating more and more attention, excitement and support as it goes along. A rally is planned for Detroit and civil rights-type marches for other cities. It will not be an easy effort, but there is none in black America that is more important.

About 25 percent of the students

The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

the dead — 2-year-olds, 3-year-olds, teenagers, young men and women.

Mr. Jackson told students at the Martin Luther King Jr. High School: "We lose more lives annually to the crime of blacks killing blacks than the sum total of lynchings in the entire history of the country."

It is time, he said, to stop it.

Mr. Jackson is leading a national campaign against violence and other self-destructive behavior by young African-Americans. He believes, correctly, that the struggle to halt the wholesale destruction of a generation of black youngsters demands the same urgency and intensity of effort as the long fight for civil rights.

He noted that none of the enormous problems that have previously faced blacks in America — not slavery, not lynching, not legal segregation — have been as deadly as today's catastrophic combination of violence, drug abuse and AIDS.

"What faces us today is preventable," he said. "It is within our power to change our behavior."

His campaign is designed to spotlight the problem, to create a sense of urgency and to get the young people — the primary victims — to cry out against it. He would like youngsters to find ways other than a knife to the throat or a bullet to the heart to settle a dispute, and perhaps most difficult of all, to turn in their peers who are trafficking in violence and drugs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Deliberative Poll

Regarding "A Forum but Not a Poll" (Letters, Oct. 12):

Robert M. Worcester compares Britain's Granada 500 poll project of 1974 to my proposal for televised "deliberative opinion polls" to be broadcast on Britain's Channel 4 in conjunction with The Independent. There are, however, some crucial differences.

The televised deliberative opinion poll takes a national random look at the citizenry and transports it to a single place to debate the issues with political leaders. The results are presented on the air, and, in further detail, in the press.

During a campaign these results are widely disseminated before election, in time for them to have an influence on the thinking of the electorate. The poll is meant to model what the public would think if it had a better chance to think about the questions at issue.

By contrast, the Granada 500 is not a national sample, but a sample from a national constituency. It is transported to London to question the three party leaders on national television. The Granada 500 broadcast is a one-hour forum,

not a televised poll. The research, while valuable, should not be confused with a televised deliberative poll.

Mr. Worcester also questions whether citizens would wish to participate. They might, he says, prefer "a visit to the dentist to being harangued by politicians." In fact, experience shows that the chance to be on national television, at least when connected to a worthy public purpose, can provide a strong motivation for participation.

JAMES FISHKIN, Austin, Texas.

Somali Gangs, U.S. Gangs

It is really satisfying to see how concerned members of the U.S. Congress are about the loss of lives of young Americans killed by guns wielded by Somali gangs. Eighteen Americans were killed in one weekend in Mogadishu.

Yet in Washington, Miami, Los Angeles, New York, Detroit and other big U.S. cities, there are hundreds of gun-shot casualties every week, many of them the work of gangs not entirely unlike those in Somalia.

Congress will only be taken seriously

when it begins to show outrage over the slaughter in American cities, when it finds the courage to act in the face of National Rifle Association opposition and to pass effective gun-control laws.

J. T. BOHMANN, Meggen, Switzerland.

The Armenians Remember

Regarding "In Defense of Turkey" (Letters, Oct. 19) from Muhi Aysan:

In World War I, the Turkish government under the notorious Talat Pasha systematically organized the genocide of a helpless and defenseless Armenian minority numbering 2.5 million, thus finding the ideal solution to stop any future Armenian claims for our historic Western Armenia (Eastern Anatolia).

That was the extermination plan that Hitler copied in 1940 for the extermination of Jews. When some members of the German government worried about world opinion, Hitler said, "Who speaks about or remembers the Armenians?"

The answer: We do! HAIK ARSLANIAN, Antwerp, Belgium.

The Bucket Brigade

Regarding "Semper Fidelis" (Letters, Sept. 23) from Robert R. Hall:

Mr. Hall writes that while he was a U.S. Marine Corps recruit, his drill sergeant once put a bucket over someone's head and beat it with a bayonet.

I have been trying to find an explanation for why U.S. forces in Somalia launched an airborne attack on a United Nations facility, captured the wrong people in the wrong place while looking for General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, and then announced that their mission had been accomplished.

Of course! They had buckets over their heads. Thanks for clearing up the mystery, Mr. Hall.

JOHN D. PARRY, Geneva.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

BOOKS

CRUSADE: The Untold Story of the Persian Gulf War

By Rick Atkinson. 575 pages. \$24.95. Houghton Mifflin.

Reviewed by John Keegan

RICK Atkinson's "The Long Gray Line" was a wonderful book. I, who spent 26 years of my life in a military academy, Britain's Sandhurst, still marvel at the skill with which Atkinson wove the story of a West Point class into a history of the Vietnam War. It reads with truth. Yes, I kept saying to myself as I read it, that is what young men who want to be officers are like: different from the American from the British Army — and no two armies could be more unlike — I sensed from page to page that Atkinson had got it.

Now Atkinson, a Washington Post reporter, has turned his technique of telling history through the biographical sketch to the Gulf War. It is a bold sortie. Has he flown a successful mission? I am still not quite sure. I know the impressions he has left. First, he reinforces more strongly than ever how different the American Army is from the one I know best, the British. The British are a tough lot, but tough in a deceptive, unspoken way. Orders are framed as requests or suggestions. Politeness prevails even on the battlefield. Bad language is not used between gentlemen and, although it incinerates the air between private soldiers, an officer absolutely would never direct it to them.

So it is the reported profanity in Atkinson's narrative that shocks. General Schwarzkopf and General Carl Vuono, the army chief of staff, and, to my surprise, General Colin Powell turn the pages blue with their expletives: strategy is filtered through a barrage of F-words, and intelligence reports are all about SOB's. Is this really how American generals talk? It isn't my recollection of Schwarzkopf. Not only was he smaller than I thought he would be but gentler, too, rather sensitive and decidedly high-minded.

Nevertheless, I suspect that Atkinson may have caught something. Peacetime armies, we forget, fossilize. Bureaucrats get to the top.

Schwarzkopf was what John le Carré would call a mole, inside a monolith. He really cared about restoring the U.S. Army's warrior ethos, which Vietnam had so grievously degraded, and he had no patience at all with anyone who thought the book ruled. He wanted a victory so badly that no language was coarse enough for anyone who thought primarily about covering his rear end. Atkinson may think it awful that junior generals were made to cringe. I suspect that the rough edge of Schwarzkopf's tongue saved a lot of lives.

What of the other disclosures? Atkinson strains to present a picture of improvisation, second-guessing and malfunction. What else is war about? The enemy does not behave as expected, orders are misunderstood, friendly fire falls on one's own troops, equipment breaks down, the weather does not obey forecasts, the terrain is not what the maps say it should look like. Atkinson collects examples of all these phenomena. They do not, to my mind, detract from the coalition's military achievements. The Gulf War, whatever it is now fashionable to say, was a triumph of incisive planning and almost faultless execution. The logistic achievement alone, which effectively brought the army meant to fight the Warsaw Pact to the eastern Saudi ports from a standing start in four months, bears comparison with that which preceded D-Day.

Atkinson is at his best in conveying the atmosphere of command responsibility and the uncertainties that afflicted the commanders in the months before the war was unleashed. It was easy for a detached

observer to believe from the outset — as I did — that Saddam was a paper tiger and that his army would collapse once struck a sharp blow, quite different to have to frame plans that would work on the appointed day. There were real dangers that the Iraqis might use chemical weapons, might provoke the Israelis into a self-defensive war that would ignite the Middle East, might get lucky with a Scud strike on a Saudi city. The author shows a masterly touch in cutting from Washington to Riyadh to Tel Aviv, in recreating the tensions of decision.

He is also excellent in his descriptions of combat. This was a war of high-speed interaction between human beings and highly complex, often untested equipment. There was little old-style dismounted combat. The young men in the armored vehicles and high-performance aircraft were playing a deadly version of video games. There had never been a war like that before and the wonder is that, in what was in effect a military laboratory, the workers and their apparatus so often achieved the correct results.

In "The Long Gray Line" Atkinson encountered a warrior class whom he recognized to be the servants of a high and noble calling, that of the use of force in the cause of order. I do hope he is not weakening in his belief that covenants without swords are but words. If America wobbles, there is not much hope for the rest of us. "Crusade" is a morally ambiguous book.

John Keegan, the defense editor of the London Daily Telegraph, wrote this for The Washington Post.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

William L. Koch, who was stymied in his attempts to buy MGM from Crédit Lyonnais, is reading "Strategy" by B.H. Liddel-Hart. "It boils it down to three principles: Frontal attack never works, sneak attack always is the best. Battles are won and lost in the minds of the commanders. If you've got your opponent surrounded, give him a graceful way to surrender." (Mitchell Martin, IHT)



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FOR a bridge player, the surest route to insomnia is losing a knockout match by one solitary imp.

A particular agony was suffered by Saul Bronstein of Manhattan on the diagrammed deal from an early round of the Spingold Knockout Team Championship in Washington. He was playing against a high-ranked team and landed in four hearts after East had pre-empted in diamonds. His opponents, sitting East and West, were Gabriel Chagas and Marcelo Branco of Brazil.

The lead was predictably a diamond, and dummy's queen was taken by the ace. The jack was returned to dummy's king, and Bronstein began worrying about a 4-1 trump split. If West held A-Q-9, it would be right to lead trumps from the closed hand, but that

seemed unlikely in the absence of a double. A low trump was led from the dummy, and when East took the ace he returned a diamond.

South ruffed and had to decide which major suit was breaking evenly. If the hearts were originally 3-2 and the spades 3-1, it would be right to play the heart king and play spades, aiming for a ruff in the dummy.

East's play of the heart ace and his prompt diamond continuation seemed to hint at a bad trump split. So Bronstein made the winning play of a low heart. West took the queen, but could not prevent the declarer from drawing trumps and running spades to make his contract.

A triumph? Not at all. In the replay South charged into four spades, without mentioning hearts, and made an overruff. Bronstein

and his team lost one imp, which was exactly the margin by which they lost the match.

NORTH			
♦ 92			
♥ J 10 5			
♠ K Q 6			
♣ A 10 8 4 3			
WEST			
♦ Q 1			
♥ Q 8 7 3			
♠ 9 5 2			
♣ Q 7 5 2			
EAST			
♦ 10 8			
♥ A			
♠ A J 10 8 7 4			
♣ A 7 9 6			
SOUTH (DB)			
♦ A K 7 5			
♥ K 8 6 4 2			
♠ 3			
♣ —			
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:			
South:	West:	North:	East:
1♠	Pass	1NT	3♦
2♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
Pass			
West led the diamond two.			



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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Nobels Reward Gene Decoders Awards Put Intense Focus On Molecular Biology

By Boyce Rensberger Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Score three for genes. Three advances in genetic research won Nobel Prizes last week. Honored were a major achievement in understanding how these life-shaping molecules work and the invention of two powerful research techniques that have allowed scientists to make dozens of additional advances in understanding genes.

If it wasn't obvious already, the near sweep of the science prizes points up the fact that molecular biology — the field in which the research was done — has become what may be the world's most powerful branch of science. The researchers exploring the microscopic realm of genes are doing both basic science (finding out how life works at its most fundamental level) and, often at the same time, applied science (learning how to change that life, primarily to treat disease or to improve food crops).

One sign of the power of molecular biology is that although no Nobel Prize is designated explicitly for this field — the categories were set before anybody imagined life could be studied at the molecular level — the Swedish keepers of the Nobel tradition long ago stretched the old categories to include molecular biology.

So far, Nobel committees have awarded more than a dozen prizes for genetic research, most of them since the 1962 award to Francis H. C. Crick and James D. Watson, who triggered much of the still-accelerating pace of discovery by deducing the double-helical shape of the DNA molecule. Usually, the prizes are awarded under the rubric of "medicine or physiology." This year, the Nobel committee stretched two categories at the same time.

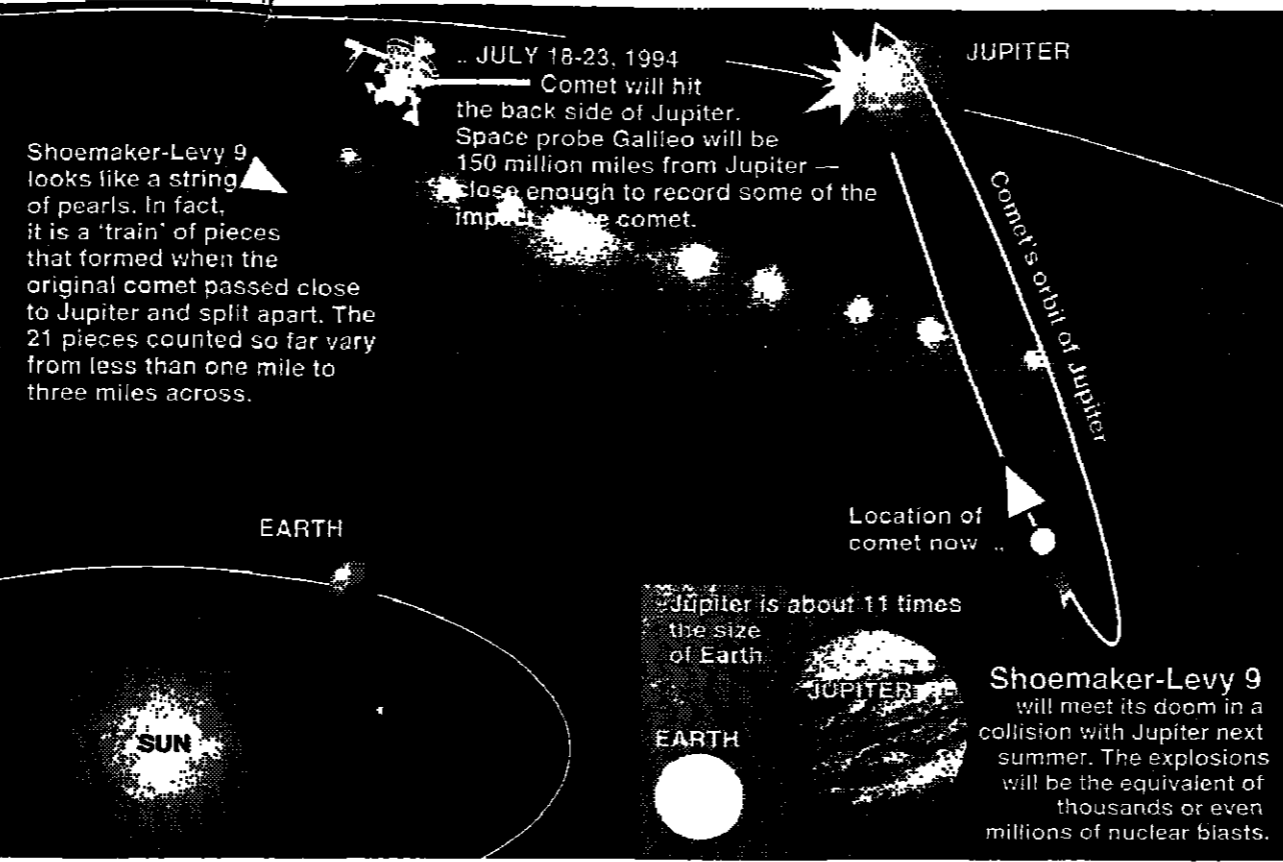
know to edit out the gobbledygook before reading the message. The winners were Philip Sharp of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Richard Roberts of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, an independent research center on Long Island. Though aware of each other's work, they say they made their discoveries independently. The "chemistry" prize was split in two and each half awarded for a different advance — each a new laboratory technique for studying genes that has become standard in molecular biology labs the world over. Much of what gene researchers do today would be impossible without these techniques.

Kary B. Mullis, now a La Jolla, California-based independent consultant on molecular biology, won half of the award for developing the "polymerase chain reaction" (PCR) when he was employed by Cetus Inc., a biotechnology company. PCR is a remarkably simple technique that allows scientists to take a trace quantity of any given piece of mystery DNA — too little to be analyzed — and to make millions of copies of it within hours — enough to do all the standard procedures of DNA analysis.

On the practical front, PCR is the reason doctors can diagnose genetic diseases from one cell of an embryo, the reason paleontologists can study scraps of DNA from fossils, the reason crime labs can match a spot of blood or a hair follicle to a specific person.

The other half of the chemistry prize went to Michael Smith of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, who found a way to make specific mutations in genes so that when the cell follows the altered code, it will make an altered protein. The method, called site-directed mutagenesis, is used to study how genes work and to make new genes and proteins that could prove useful in medicine or industry.

Among the science prizes, only the "physics" Nobel has eluded molecular biologists. But it may only be a matter of time before gene researchers capture it as well. For the study of DNA already events at the atomic level. Many of the ideas and the apparatus of atomic physics are already an integral part of many molecular-biology labs.



Waiting for Comet to Hit Jupiter Astronomers Are Seeking to Map Effects of Impact

By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A comet on a collision course with Jupiter is behind the Sun now, out of sight but not out of the minds of astronomers, who are busy plotting its trajectory, estimating the potential power of its impacting force, and planning ways of observing the reverberating effects with an array of telescopes on Earth and in space.

The astronomers are eagerly anticipating their first opportunity next July to observe explosive impacts on a planet that could be comparable in strength to the collision of a large asteroid or comet with Earth 65 million years ago, the catastrophe implicated in the mass extinctions of dinosaurs and many other species of life.

If their predictions are on the mark, a rain of cometary debris plowing into Jupiter could blow holes the size of Texas in the thick atmosphere, send out titanic shock waves, kick up showers of dust, and radiate flashes of light out among the Jovian moons. The astronomers' one regret is that all the im-

pacts are predicted to occur on the far side of Jupiter, and so may be directly observable only by the Galileo spacecraft, then nearing a position to peek round Jupiter, and the Voyager 2 spacecraft, which is now reaching the farthest edges of the solar system. Other spacecraft and ground-based telescopes, though, are expected to get good views of the turbulent aftereffects, as the swiftly rotating Jupiter (once every 9 hours, 50 minutes) turns its battered side toward Earth.

In even the most cautious predictions, Dr. Zdenek Sekanina, an astrophysicist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, in Pasadena, California, said, it is almost certain that "impacts of the largest fragments would generate a spectacular show for an observer located at the right place at the right time."

Once before, more than a year ago, the comet came so close to Jupiter that the huge planet's gravity tore it into a multitude of pieces. The fragmented comet was first sighted last March and given the name Shoemaker-Levy 9, after its discoverers. Its pieces are scattered across 100,000 miles (160,000 kilometers) of space, knots of dust glis-

tering in sunlight and surrounding solid chunks of icy material. It reminds astronomers of a string of pearls. In the most detailed picture of the comet so far, taken by the orbiting Hubble Space Telescope this summer and made public on Monday, scientists have identified at least 20 pearls in that string. Each nucleus, though largely obscured by dust, appears to be no bigger than three miles wide. In one bright dusty knot, the Hubble picture reveals four fragments close together in celestial terms, two of the pieces being separated by only 700 miles.

Scientists are not sure what will happen as the cometary fragments penetrate Jupiter's atmosphere. Some, like Dr. Sekanina, think the fragments will explode when they reach depths where the atmospheric pressure is as great as Earth's at sea level. In 1908, a 160-foot-wide cometary nucleus or stony meteor apparently disintegrated over Siberia at an altitude of five miles. The explosion leveled hundreds of thousands of acres of forest.

Other scientists speculate that the fragments might penetrate much deeper into Jupiter, if they should create a shock front that acts as an insulating shield against some of the frictional heat. In any case, the objects could flash brightly as they disintegrate in the Jovian clouds.

Since the sizes of the cometary nuclei appear to be about one-third that of previous estimates, Dr. Harold Weaver, an astrophysicist at the Space Telescope Science Institute, in Baltimore, Maryland, concluded, their plunges into the dense hydrogen atmosphere of Jupiter should unleash only one-tenth to one-one-hundredth as much energy as had been estimated. Still it could be quite a show of pyrotechnics. Analyzing the Hubble data, Dr. Weaver and his colleagues figured that the total energy of the multiple collisions could be equivalent to 100 megatons of TNT, or 10,000 times the total destructive power of the world's nuclear weapons at the peak of the Cold War. As the objects streak through Jupiter's multi-

colored cloud tops at 40 miles a second, they should become blazing fireballs, gigantic versions of meteors capable of blowing tremendous holes in the dense clouds. Jupiter, the largest planet in the solar system, with a diameter 11 times that of Earth's, is enveloped in clouds of hydrogen and some helium driven by winds swirling bands of many hues, a kaleidoscope of reds, browns, yellows, and white. At depths of a few thousand miles, the pressures become so great that the hydrogen changes from a gas to a liquid, and then, toward the core, into a metallic state.

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Scientists concede that since they have never studied such a phenomenon, they cannot be sure what to expect. They were encouraged, though, by the experience of using the Hubble telescope to map the extensive rippling effects of a tremendous eruption on Saturn two years ago. "If our numbers for these objects are close to being right, then a fair amount of energy will be dumped into the Jovian atmosphere," Dr. Weaver said. "Presumably, we will see some serious effects. But Jupiter is so large and has such a crazy atmosphere anyway, whether we see sharp changes in the atmosphere is, of course, uncertain."

Eating Oysters? Have the Sauce Condiment Kills Bacteria

By Lawrence K. Altman New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Does Louisiana hot sauce, a principal ingredient in the spicy New Orleans cocktail sauce commonly served with raw shellfish, kill certain bacteria found in raw oysters?

The answer is yes, at least in the laboratory, researchers said in a report at a national scientific meeting on microbes and antibiotics Monday. Principal ingredients of the traditional New Orleans cocktail sauce were found to kill a rare but sometimes fatal bacteria called Vibrio vulnificus.

But whether the hot sauce will kill the bacteria in oysters or in the people who eat them has yet to be determined, said Dr. Charles V. Sanders and his team from Louisiana State University Medical Center in New Orleans.

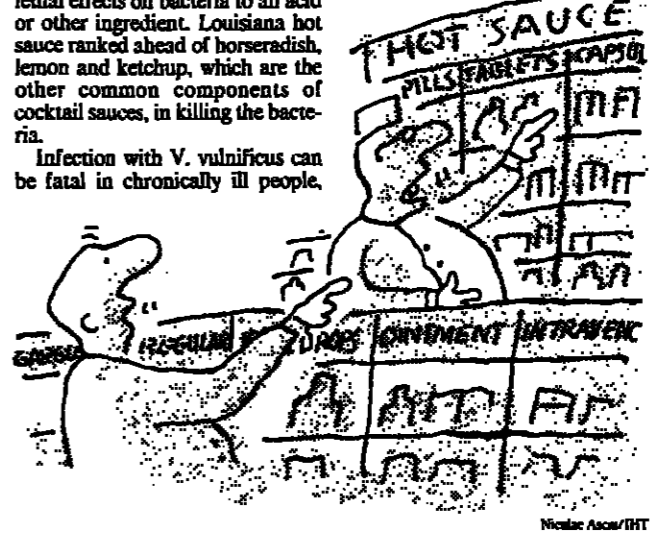
Dr. Sanders said in an interview that his team had not narrowed the lethal effects on bacteria to an acid or other ingredient. Louisiana hot sauce ranked ahead of horseradish, lemon and ketchup, which are the other common components of cocktail sauces, in killing the bacteria.

Infection with V. vulnificus can be fatal in chronically ill people,

including those with liver disease, cancer, diabetes, kidney disease, AIDS and with impaired immunity resulting from chronic use of steroids or other drugs. The bacterium can cause blood blisters up to two inches (5 centimeters) in diameter on the skin of the arms and legs and in soft tissues, a result of septicemia. The bacterium can also cause fever, chills, nausea and abdominal pain.

Infection is rare, considering the tens of millions of oysters eaten each year, Dr. Sanders said. Food and Drug Administration studies suggest that V. vulnificus and other members of the vibrio family are found in 5 to 10 percent of raw shellfish on the market. Vibrio vulnificus is naturally present in the marine environment, particularly in warm waters, and has nothing to do with pollution. Cooking kills the bacterium.

Dr. Sanders said he still "eats raw oysters, but only with plenty of hot sauce."



Organ Transplants: Progress on 'Barrier'

By Philip J. Hilts New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Doctors and scientists have reported major progress in breaking down the barriers to using animal organs in human bodies.

At the annual conference on transplants between species, or xenotransplants, two groups reported in London this month that they had for the first time successfully inserted human genes into pigs. These genes should render the pigs' organs capable of being transplanted into humans without the devastating tissue rejection that commonly occurs when such transplants are made.

The first attempts to use animal organs in people date from 1905. Today, it is estimated, such transplants could save 60,000 to 80,000 lives each year.

The roughly 20,000 transplants performed annually in the United States constitute no more than a quarter of those that would occur if enough healthy organs were available. Only 15 percent of the Americans who need organ transplants to survive and are on waiting lists will get them this year.

"The news is great," said Dr. Thomas Starzl, of the University of Pittsburgh, a veteran of the transplant operating room. In 1992, Dr. Starzl made the first of two unsuccessful attempts to transplant baboon livers into humans. Last week's announcement, he said, means that transspecies transplants may be "much closer than people realized; certainly within five years, and maybe within two years if things go well."

Dr. Fritz Bach, director of the Sandoz Center at Harvard Medical School, which carries out transplant research, said he believed that overcoming the severe rejection in transspecies transplants may not be enough to make animal-to-human transplants medically practical.

He said that when one kind of rejection is suppressed, another may take over.

The fact that scientists have successfully created transgenic pigs — that is, pigs with human-immune-system genes inserted in them before birth — is a major step. The pigs grow up with organs that contain human complement chemicals, and, in theory, a human immune system should be unable to distinguish these organs from human ones.

The next step is to carry out experiments transferring pig organs into primates. After that, the most likely step is to attempt a transplant from a transgenic pig to a person who is unable to get a human heart and is in imminent danger of death.

IN BRIEF

Microbes Found Deep Below Surface

LONDON (Reuters) — Samples taken from deep oil reserves have revealed a subterranean microbe world up to three kilometers (two miles) below the Earth's crust where hardy bacteria withstand temperatures of 80 Celsius (176 Fahrenheit) and feed on gases and organic acids.

A study in the British science journal Nature found concentrations of the micro-organisms in fluids drawn from four different fields below the North Sea and Alaskan permafrost.

Sea Bottoms Reflect Life Density on Land

NEW YORK (NYT) — Just as the Earth's surface teems with life in the tropics and life thins out up the slopes to the North Pole and down to the South Pole, the world's sea bottoms brim with life around the Equator and thin out near the poles, a team of University of Massachusetts marine biologists has found.

Reported in Nature, the team's finding may eventually help to resolve the longstanding debate as to why the rain forests of the tropics are so rich in different species compared with temperate zones. But the team cautioned it was too early to draw any conclusions.

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Table listing international access numbers for various countries including Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, etc.

Advertisement for Deutsche Bank featuring a portrait of Rolf E. Brehler and the text 'People at the top read the Trib.'

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page: 'سكنا من الأصل'

In Hong Kong, How Long Can the Heat Wave Last?

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Investors in Hong Kong are accustomed to stock market extremes, like the time when the fire brigade was called out to cool down a frenzied stock exchange whose value had nearly tripled in five months.

Twenty years later, as market turnover records are being smashed almost daily, with the market hitting 13 all-time high closes in 16 days, the Hong Kong government is again taking a cautious stance.

"Widows and pensioners" warns Financial Secretary Hansha Macleod, "be careful."

But this time not everyone in this city, where money is god, is yielding to the temptation to ride the wave of foreign investment that has lifted the Hong Kong index by almost 20 percent in less than a month. That makes this surge un-

like other spectacular runs of the past.

This time — five years after a global stock market crash in which Hong Kong shut its exchange for four trading days, then lost a third of its value on the fifth — things are different. Many local investors are remaining on the sidelines as the market soars.

"The market seems to be acting with extreme caution, but like a typical bullet out of the gun at the same time," said Richard Witts, a market veteran who managed the exchange the day government officials sought to use a fire-hazard notice to clear a trading hall bristling with investors.

The speed of Hong Kong stocks' ascent has pushed politics and spiraling property prices off the front page here. And it has left after-hours gatherings of stunned money-men wondering whether local rivals had managed to get in on the

More Records in Europe

LONDON — Stock markets racked up more records in Europe on Wednesday, as closing highs were reached in London, Frankfurt, Zurich and Copenhagen.

Despite some warnings that investors should be cautious, especially at the first sign of rising interest rates in the United States, bulls were still well in the ascendancy over bears.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 Index closed at 3,156.3, a rise of 26.7 points. The Frankfurt bourse rose 0.8 percent to a closing peak of 2,042.56 points on the DAX index of blue chips.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index rose 0.80 percent to 110.33.

would flare again and drive stocks down, many Hong Kong money managers were overly cautious or "underweight" when the fun began.

"Everyone has been overwhelmed by this," said Paul Schulze, Asian regional strategist with CS First Boston in Hong Kong, of the massive influx of foreign mutual funds. "It's too big an animal to completely understand."

"We've never seen an institutional investor-led charge here before. It's always been retail investors behind the boom," said Mr. Witts, now managing director of brokers United Mook Yung Kie Ltd. "But people here hate to see other people making money. They'll join in soon if they think it has staying power."

The market's new foreign accent has forced many market analysts to discard their traditional yardsticks of value.

spec finding the reason for it," said Renu Bhatia, a fund manager with Wardley Investment Services Ltd. "I don't think many people picked exactly what we've seen."

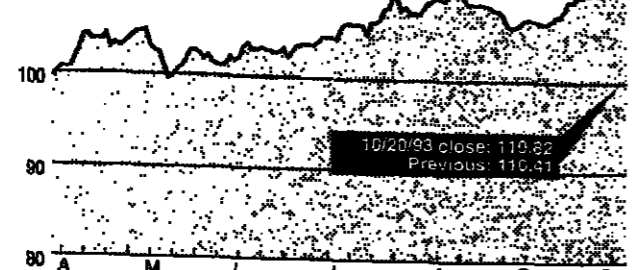
Having followed surging equities into unfamiliar territory, few fund managers or analysts are now comfortable predicting whether new barriers will be broken, or whether the markets will take a breather. Their biggest concern is not an impending crash, but missing even more gravity-defying gains.

Traders said Japanese, European and some local institutional investors, now convinced the current bull run is no fluke, have followed big American investors into a market that shifted into overdrive when Morgan Stanley's chief investment strategist said he was "maximum bullish" on China and Hong Kong.

The analyst, Barton Biggs, retorted: "It's been a case of the market running up and people in retro-

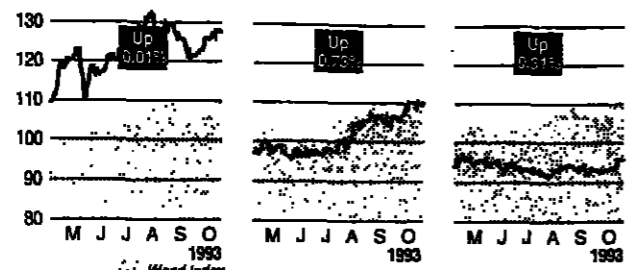
THE TRIB INDEX: 110.82

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. America
Approx. weighting: 25%	Approx. weighting: 47%	Approx. weighting: 28%
Close: 127.67 Prev.: 127.67	Close: 110.33 Prev.: 109.53	Close: 95.99 Prev.: 95.99



Industrial Sectors	Wtd. Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Energy	109.67	108.45	+0.20
Utilities	117.55	118.48	-0.92
Finance	119.91	119.77	+0.12
Services	122.06	121.34	+0.59
Capital Goods	105.12	104.93	+0.18
Raw Materials	105.20	104.76	+0.42
Consumer Goods	93.50	92.97	+0.57
Miscellaneous	120.53	119.86	+0.56

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: The Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

How to Become a Hero? Bottle a Market Strategy

By Jacques Nehier
International Herald Tribune

LE HAVRE, France — Though he hails from the rival French port of Marseille, Francis Olivier has become something of a business hero here. Since saving Sidel SA from the grip of his big German competitor by leading a management buyout six years ago, Mr. Olivier has combined a daring product strategy and an innovative industrial approach to transform the Le Havre-based company into the world's biggest maker of plastic-bottle molding machinery.

By anticipating and developing a market for the environmentally attractive plastic PET — polyethylene terephthalate — Sidel now has a near monopoly on the giant U.S. soft-drink market, with its machines spitting out more than 6 billion PET containers a year for bottlers of both Coca-Cola and Pepsi. What's more, it's moving fast to develop PET in a host of other food sectors — from peanut butter to beer.

In the process, Mr. Olivier has produced an unbroken string of sales and earnings records and positioned Sidel to make its first public stock offering Thursday on the Paris secondary market. The company is floating 20 percent of its shares and it envisions increasing that public stake to as much as 50 percent over the next year or so.

The 51-year-old executive has earned respect and almost total autonomy from the investors who agreed in 1987 to back him and his 12-member management team to buy Sidel, for 108 million francs (\$18.5 million at today's exchange rates), from its parent, Saint-Gobain SA, the big glass-making concern. The buyout thwarted efforts by Krupp Corpoplast Maschinenbau GmbH, a unit of Fried. Krupp GmbH, to take over its French rival.

"We invested 21 million francs at the time, and that investment is now worth more than 30 times that amount," said Jean-Jacques de Balazy, a board member who represents Gaz & Eaux, an investment company that took a 28 percent stake at the time of the buyout. "When you have a guy who's made you 30 times richer than before, you listen to him."

In five years, Sidel has tripled its sales, exporting PET machines to 52 countries, and multiplied earnings 15-fold. In 1992, its sales soared 44 percent to 1.54 billion francs and net earnings rose 39 percent to 155.4 million francs, giving the company an enviable 10 percent net margin on sales. See MANAGER, Page 14

French Film: Hurt by Own Cartel? Small Producers Attack Stranglehold of Megagroups

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The release of "Jurassic Park" in 450 French movie theaters on Wednesday increased France's fears that its film industry is being gobbled up by a huge Japanese-U.S. entertainment dinosaur.

But some industry analysts say the real danger comes less from Hollywood than from an excessive concentration of power in the hands of the two French groups that control most of the distribution, production and exhibition of movies in this country.

"Everyone blames the Americans, but no one speaks of French complicity," said Jacques Rerrat of Argus Films, an independent production company.

Led by President François Mitterrand, the government and virtually the entire French chattering class — united as seldom before on a single issue — are calling for the exclusion of audiovisual productions from any GATT agreement to liberalize world trade.

Since the time of postwar reconstruction, successive French governments have sought to protect the domestic movie industry with quotas and subsidies and continue to do so under a 1989 European Community directive that encourages European television stations to reserve half their broadcast time for European-produced works, not counting news, sports, games and advertising.

Along with a dispute over agricultural subsidies, the issue threatens to scuttle the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which is scheduled to conclude Dec. 15. While France demands a "cultural exclusion" clause, Jack Valenti of the Motion Picture Association of America has warned that the United States will not sign a GATT agreement that makes culture an "excluded sector."

Speaking at the recent conference in Mau-

ritius of French-speaking nations, Mr. Mitterrand said that "defending the pluralism of cultural works and the freedom of choice of the public is a duty."

"What is at stake," he said, "is the cultural identity of our nations. It is the right of each people to have its own culture. It is the liberty to create and choose our own images."

But Anatole Dauman, the producer of "Hiroshima Mon Amour" and several other

'Everyone blames the Americans, but no one speaks of French complicity.'

— Jacques Rerrat, independent producer

highly praised art movies, said plurality would better be assured by breaking up the stranglehold exercised by the Gaumont-Pathé and UGC groups, which together control 86 percent of the screens in the Paris market and virtually every cinema in the provincial cities.

He said their concern was to show Hollywood blockbusters like "Jurassic Park" in as many movie houses as possible to get a quick profit, rather than promote independently made domestic movies with smaller advertising and promotion budgets.

The independent exhibitors are not powerful enough to ensure the success of independently produced movies. Yet, unless a film succeeds in the Paris market, Mr. Dauman said, it is unlikely it will succeed in the follow-up video and television markets.

Gaumont and Pathé were split up under a 1982 law aimed at avoiding concentration in the industry. But they now are owned by two brothers, Nicolas and Jérôme Seydoux, who last year exchanged many of their cinemas in what has been described as an effort to avoid head-to-head competition.

Gaumont signed a distribution agreement last year with Walt Disney Co. that has so far been an entirely one-way street from America to France, while Pathé owns France's biggest production company. Gaumont also has a distribution agreement with Sony Corp.'s Columbia-Tristar for video production. And there has been much speculation in the industry about a UGC-Warner tie-up.

The two groups "follow a restrictive programming policy essentially oriented toward the French national carrier, they said.

There may be even more turbulence in the longer term. Air France is suffering from operating inefficiencies and a bloated work force, but is locked in an untenable position. The government, facing mounting unemployment, is likely to hold back from the kinds of manpower cuts necessary to reduce losses, which are expected to double to 5.5 billion francs (\$949 million) this year.

Air France canceled about 500 flights Wednesday as workers blocked runways at both Paris airports, protesting a plan to slash 4,000 jobs by the end of 1994 and to cut wages and benefits for its remaining 40,000 workers.

The strike, which paralyzed air transport for both passengers and cargo, is costing an estimated 70 million francs a day in lost business, the airline said, with 50 million francs of that for passenger sales, and the remainder for cargo.

Mike Powell, airlines analyst with County Natwest in London, said that Air France already suffered from a weak brand image and that the strike, even if it ended quickly, would do significant damage, particularly to the airline's cargo business.

"If companies with long-term freight contracts have to shift to other airlines because of the strike, there's a chance that much of this business will be lost," he said.

While most of the groups will solicit their investors within Britain, some are considering opening themselves to at least limited participation by institutions and individuals in the United States. Some investment firms, banks and insurers from the United States, including J.P. Morgan, Salomon Brothers and Marsh & McLennan, have reportedly been considering setting up Lloyd's funds.

Despite the huge losses suffered by names on their investments in the hundreds of underwriting syndicates that make up the Lloyd's market, analysts said the outlook for future years is considerably brighter because of rate increases in most insurance categories. As a result, the sponsors of the new investment funds said they would have no trouble raising funds.

Lloyd's Opens Door to Outside Investors

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — Battered by billions of pounds in losses over the last three years and with more to come, the Lloyd's of London insurance market adopted Wednesday its most radical change since its founding three centuries ago in an effort to attract new financing and renewed confidence.

After a contentious meeting, the members of Lloyd's — commonly known as "names" — approved a previously announced proposal to allow institutions, other insurers and corporations to invest for the first time in underwriting policies issued through the venerable Lloyd's insurance market.

Until now, all of the capital was provided by the names, the affluent individual investors who prior to the recent string of devastating losses had long regarded putting their money in Lloyd's as partly a British upper-class social rite, and partly an hobby.

The insurer's top managers, who had threatened to resign if the names rejected the change, said the

vote marked the most important step yet in their effort to guarantee the survival of one of the world's largest and most influential insurers.

Without the new sources of financing, generally referred to as corporate capital, Lloyd's would have lacked sufficient funding to meet demand for new policies in coming years, leading to a withering of its market share and an inability to cover its costs, they said.

"If we don't move forward in this way, I do not relish the prospect of watching our decline as others revel in the business which traditionally has been ours," David Rowland, the chairman of Lloyd's, told the names as they prepared to vote.

Many names had expressed reservations about the plan, fearing it would squeeze them out of the market and reduce their chances of making back in coming years what they have lost. They also sought assurances from Lloyd's that the admission of new forms of capital would not harm their chances of reaching a settlement covering a myriad of cases in which they con-

tend their losses were a result of mismanagement and fraud on the part of Lloyd's and its underwriters.

In the end, however, only about 750 of the nearly 13,000 names who voted opposed the plan.

The change takes effect on Jan. 1. Although Lloyd's expects the new form of capital to make up less than 10 percent of its total capital for next year, analysts said that in the long run it was likely to comprise a majority.

Already at least 16 groups are putting together investment vehicles designed to funnel corporate capital into Lloyd's. For the most part, they are investment funds, operated by banks and investment houses, that will be subscribed to primarily by institutional investors. Some, however, will also be open to individuals, including current or past names.

The groups include most of the largest investment firms in London, including James Capel & Co., Samuel Montagu & Co., Barclays

de Zoete Wedd, S.G. Warburg, UBS and Mercury Asset Management.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Oct. 20
Amsterdam	1.68 2.28 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70
Bremen	3.78 5.15 3.77 3.77 3.77 3.77 3.77 3.77 3.77 3.77
Frankfurt	1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49
London (1)	1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49
London (2)	1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49
Milan	1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.62
New York (1)	1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49
Paris	1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49
Toronto	1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49
Zurich	1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49 1.49

Eurocurrency Deposits	Oct. 20
1 month	3 1/4% 3 1/4% 3 1/4% 3 1/4% 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
3 months	3 3/4% 3 3/4% 3 3/4% 3 3/4% 3 3/4% 3 3/4%
6 months	4 1/4% 4 1/4% 4 1/4% 4 1/4% 4 1/4% 4 1/4%
1 year	5 1/4% 5 1/4% 5 1/4% 5 1/4% 5 1/4% 5 1/4%

Other Dollar Values	Per \$	Per 5	Per 10
Canada	0.75	3.75	7.50
France	6.55	32.75	65.50
Germany	1.93	9.65	19.30
Italy	1.93	9.65	19.30
Japan	163.00	815.00	1630.00
UK	1.63	8.15	16.30

Key Money Rates	Close	Prev.	Rate
Discount rate	3.00	3.00	Bank base rate
Prime rate	6.00	6.00	Call money
Federal funds	7.75	7.75	1-month interbank
3-month CD	8.25	8.25	3-month interbank
6-month CD	8.75	8.75	6-month interbank
1-year CD	9.25	9.25	1-year interbank
3-month Treasury bill	8.25	8.25	90-day bill
6-month Treasury bill	8.75	8.75	180-day bill
1-year Treasury bill	9.25	9.25	3-year Treasury note
2-year Treasury note	9.75	9.75	5-year Treasury note
3-year Treasury note	10.25	10.25	10-year Treasury note
10-year Treasury note	11.25	11.25	30-year Treasury bond
30-year Treasury bond	12.25	12.25	10-year Treasury bond
10-year Treasury bond	13.25	13.25	30-year Treasury bond

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day	180-day
Canada	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italy	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Japan	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00
UK	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63

Dutch Raid Currency Exchanges

AMSTERDAM — Dutch police said Wednesday they suspected that all 106 money-changing kiosks in Amsterdam were being used to launder billions of guilders worth of organized-crime money.

The police raided five money-changing offices on Monday night in an operation that is expected to continue for the next few weeks.

The amount of money flowing through offices far exceeds the estimated 2 billion guilders (\$1.1 billion) changed by tourists each year, Amsterdam police said.

The police said many offices were controlled by groups from Israel, India, the United States, Surinam and Colombia.

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MARKET DIARY

Stocks End Mixed But Dow Advances

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Wednesday as a rout in casino and waste-management shares offset a rally in drug companies. Casmo stocks slumped after Circus Circus Enterprises Inc. released a pessimistic earnings outlook...

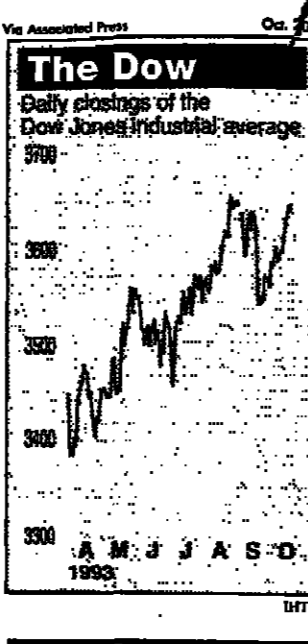


Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Active stocks including Wynn, Wynn, Wynn, Wynn, Wynn, Wynn, Wynn, Wynn, Wynn, Wynn.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. for Dow Jones Averages including Index, Total, NYSE, NASDAQ, and S&P 500.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Standard & Poor's Indexes including Industrial, Financial, and Utility.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for NYSE Indexes including Composite, Industrial, and Utility.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for NASDAQ Indexes including Composite, Industrial, and Utility.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for AMEX Stock Index.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Dow Jones Bond Averages including 20 Bonds, 10 Bonds, and 5 Bonds.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Market Sales including NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Close for EUROPEAN FUTURES including COCOA (LCE), COPPER (LCE), and GOLD.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. for Industrials including GASOLINE (IPE), CRUDE OIL (IPE), and NATURAL GAS.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. for Food including COCOA (LCE), COPPER (LCE), and GOLD.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. for Metals including ALUMINUM (LME), COPPER (LME), and GOLD.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. for Stock Indexes including FTSE 100 (LIFPE), DAX (LIFPE), and Nikkei.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. for Dividends including American Cyanamid, Amgen, and Amstar.

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. for Financial including 3-MONTH STERLING (LIFPE), 6-MONTH STERLING (LIFPE), and 12-MONTH STERLING (LIFPE).

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. for U.S. FUTURES including WHEAT (CBOT), SOYBEANS (CBOT), and CORN (CBOT).

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Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. for Metals including 100 TONS OF COPPER (COMEX), 100 TONS OF ALUMINUM (COMEX), and 100 TONS OF ZINC (COMEX).

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. for Livestock including CATTLE (CME), HOGS (CME), and PORK (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. for Financial including 100 TONS OF COPPER (COMEX), 100 TONS OF ALUMINUM (COMEX), and 100 TONS OF ZINC (COMEX).

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American Gains, USAir Reports Loss DALLAS (Combined Dispatches) — American Airlines, the largest U.S. air carrier, announced Wednesday a \$118 million net profit for the third quarter, but USAir reported a "disappointing" loss.

Customs Overhaul Tied to NAFTA WASHINGTON (NYT) — The administration and congressional supporters of the North American Free Trade Agreement have tied a sweeping revision of U.S. customs regulations to the proposed pact after failing to resolve a dispute over how to pay for the agreement.

Compaq Doubles Quarterly Profit NEW YORK (Reuters) — Compaq Computer Corp. said Wednesday that it more than doubled its profit in the latest quarter, but Digital Equipment Corp., trying to overhaul its deficits, reported a smaller but still doubling loss.

BankAmerica Earnings Increase 2% SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — BankAmerica Corp. reported a 2 percent rise in third-quarter profit on Wednesday and said the economy's continuing weakness was constraining business.

Kemper to Settle Investor Lawsuit WASHINGTON (AP) — Kemper Financial Services Inc. agreed to pay more than \$10 million Wednesday to settle an investor class-action suit and regulators' charges concerning the management of two mutual funds.

Dollar Loses Steam Amid Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mixed against other major currencies Wednesday as investors sought the U.S. currency to lock in profits from its rise against the Deutsche mark in the course of this week. When expectations mounted early Wednesday that Germany would cut rates after the Bundesbank issued favorable money-supply figures, the dollar tipped over the barrier of 1.65 DM on a surge of corporate buying.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Prev. for NYSE Diary including Advanced, Unchanged, and Total Issues.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Prev. for Amex Diary including Advanced, Unchanged, and Total Issues.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Prev. for NASDAQ Diary including Advanced, Unchanged, and Total Issues.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Prev. for S&P 100 Index Options including Oct 28, Oct 29, Oct 30, Oct 31, Nov 1, Nov 2, Nov 3, Nov 4, Nov 5, Nov 6, Nov 7, Nov 8, Nov 9, Nov 10, Nov 11, Nov 12, Nov 13, Nov 14, Nov 15, Nov 16, Nov 17, Nov 18, Nov 19, Nov 20, Nov 21, Nov 22, Nov 23, Nov 24, Nov 25, Nov 26, Nov 27, Nov 28, Nov 29, Nov 30, Nov 31, Dec 1, Dec 2, Dec 3, Dec 4, Dec 5, Dec 6, Dec 7, Dec 8, Dec 9, Dec 10, Dec 11, Dec 12, Dec 13, Dec 14, Dec 15, Dec 16, Dec 17, Dec 18, Dec 19, Dec 20, Dec 21, Dec 22, Dec 23, Dec 24, Dec 25, Dec 26, Dec 27, Dec 28, Dec 29, Dec 30, Dec 31, Jan 1, Jan 2, Jan 3, Jan 4, Jan 5, Jan 6, Jan 7, Jan 8, Jan 9, Jan 10, Jan 11, Jan 12, Jan 13, Jan 14, Jan 15, Jan 16, Jan 17, Jan 18, Jan 19, Jan 20, Jan 21, Jan 22, Jan 23, Jan 24, Jan 25, Jan 26, Jan 27, Jan 28, Jan 29, Jan 30, Jan 31, Feb 1, Feb 2, Feb 3, Feb 4, Feb 5, Feb 6, Feb 7, Feb 8, Feb 9, Feb 10, Feb 11, Feb 12, Feb 13, Feb 14, Feb 15, Feb 16, Feb 17, Feb 18, Feb 19, Feb 20, Feb 21, Feb 22, Feb 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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	115.25	114.50	115.00	114.75	-0.25
MSFT	34.50	34.00	34.25	34.125	-0.125
ORCL	28.75	28.50	28.625	28.50	-0.125
INTL	10.50	10.375	10.50	10.375	-0.125
GE	29.50	29.25	29.375	29.25	-0.125
BA	40.50	40.25	40.375	40.25	-0.125
GM	23.50	23.25	23.375	23.25	-0.125
AMZN	18.50	18.25	18.375	18.25	-0.125
GOOG	115.00	114.50	114.75	114.50	-0.25
MSFT	34.50	34.00	34.25	34.125	-0.125
ORCL	28.75	28.50	28.625	28.50	-0.125
INTL	10.50	10.375	10.50	10.375	-0.125
GE	29.50	29.25	29.375	29.25	-0.125
BA	40.50	40.25	40.375	40.25	-0.125
GM	23.50	23.25	23.375	23.25	-0.125
AMZN	18.50	18.25	18.375	18.25	-0.125
GOOG	115.00	114.50	114.75	114.50	-0.25

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	115.25	114.50	115.00	114.75	-0.25
MSFT	34.50	34.00	34.25	34.125	-0.125
ORCL	28.75	28.50	28.625	28.50	-0.125
INTL	10.50	10.375	10.50	10.375	-0.125
GE	29.50	29.25	29.375	29.25	-0.125
BA	40.50	40.25	40.375	40.25	-0.125
GM	23.50	23.25	23.375	23.25	-0.125
AMZN	18.50	18.25	18.375	18.25	-0.125
GOOG	115.00	114.50	114.75	114.50	-0.25
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GM	23.50	23.25	23.375	23.25	-0.125
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Continued on Page 14

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div, Yld PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Last Sale, Chg Pct. Lists various stocks and their prices.

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MANAGER: How to Become a Business Hero? Bottle a Market Strategy

Continued from Page 11
French companies are struggling to stay afloat in the recession. Mr. Olivier says sales and earnings should grow another 10 percent...

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div, Yld PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Last Sale, Chg Pct. Lists various stocks and their prices.

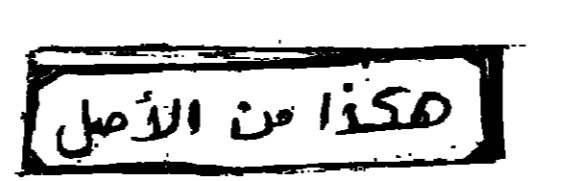
ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS Oct. 20, 1993

Quotations supplied by fund lists. Not asset values. Quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of fund listings: (d) - daily (w) - weekly (bi) - bi-monthly (tr) - tri-monthly (m) - monthly.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sections for American Capital, SCENAR CAPITAL, and various international equity and bond funds.

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Aegis Says French Law Hurt Profit

LONDON — Aegis, the biggest media-buying group in Europe, announced a refinancing plan Wednesday that it said was necessary after a new French law that ended a longstanding system of commission payments.

The Hot-Fudge Hubbub Can Weird U.S. Drinks Crack Europe?

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune FRANKFURT — As if European cultural purists don't have enough to worry about with American films invading their cinemas, they'll soon have to endure Hubba Bubba Bubble Gum Soda in their stores.

by his grandfather 69 years ago, with his brother, said turnover was \$150 million to \$200 million, with less than 5 percent of total sales generated abroad.

An ultrasweet, pink soft drink that tastes like bubble gum is one of several exotic liquids slowly making their way across the Continent.

worldwide. In the United States, where soft drinks are an \$8 billion business, Canfield accounts for just 1 percent of the market.

Bundesbank Lets Key Market Rate Drop Back

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank allowed a key money market rate to fall on Wednesday and said M-3 money supply growth slowed in September, but analysts said they did not believe this signaled a discount rate cut this week.

M-3 money supply growth slowed to an annualized 7 percent in September from 7.2 percent in August. Analysts said this meant the central bank's target ceiling of 6.5 percent growth in 1993 should be reached by the end of the year.

In the money market, the Bundesbank cut its key securities repurchase rate to 6.67 percent from 6.7 percent last week and injected a net sum of 7 billion Deutsche marks (\$4.27 billion) into the banking system.

Analysts say it was clear that official Bundesbank interest rates were headed lower and it was only a question of timing with a rate cut this week impossible to rule out.

But most believed the Bundesbank would prefer to wait until one of its meetings next month, on Nov. 4 or Nov. 18, before cutting official rates again.

By that time, they argued, the Bundesbank should be armed with October inflation data which economists expect to show a marked slowdown from September's annual rate of 4 percent.

Peter Pietsch, economist with Commerzbank, said that the Bundesbank would reduce its key rates when the repurchase rate had

Investor's Europe. Table with columns for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40. Includes line graphs for each index and a table of exchange rates.

Very briefly:

- France's Finance Ministry said that four existing shareholders in Rhone-Poulenc SA have agreed to retain holdings as part of a stable shareholder core when the company is privatized.

ITALY: Overcoming Scandal and Recession Will Take Years and May Spell the End for Many Big Companies

Continued from Page 1 Left, does not have enough voter support to lead a strong new government. The old parties, are discredited. And the strongest new force in Italian politics, the Northern League, is still considered by most a protest party, not one ready to tackle the country's ingrained problems.

Then Rome backtracked, providing job guarantees for hundreds of workers at the obsolete plant after they staged violent, well-publicized protests.

The crisis is having effects elsewhere in the economy, bringing out some of the problems that had been mitigated by payments from the old political elite. Unemployment, already a problem in the South, is expected to grow by as many as 500,000 people this year, according to the Bank of Italy.

And although the lira's devaluation has helped small exporters and improved the balance of trade, the export sector alone has not been sufficient to jump-start the economy. Economic growth is expected to be zero this year.

Italy, to about 45 percent today from more than 60 percent five years ago — and these are shrinking percentages of shrinking markets. "The situation at Fiat is catastrophic," Mr. Colajanni said.

grappling with heavy debts. Olivetti, the computer maker, has reported a string of heavy losses, and the tiremaker Pirelli SpA, one of Italy's leading family concerns, has been selling off many of its assets to become a scaled-down version of its former self.

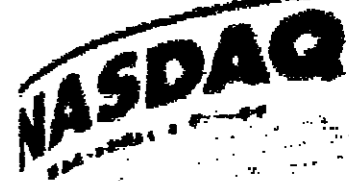
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CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES. Advertisement for financial services including foreign exchange and gold.

SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS S.A. U.S.\$ 150,000,000 Floating Rate Notes due 1998. Advertisement for a bond issue.

KANEKA CORPORATION (CDRs) Schlumberger. Advertisement for a company offering CDRs.

FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1993. Profiles of leading French Companies. Advertisement for a directory of French companies.



China Called Top Pirate Of Software

HONG KONG — More than 80 percent of computer programs in China are pirated, one of the highest proportions in Asia, an industry group said Wednesday, calling software piracy a multibillion-dollar problem.

The Business Software Alliance, a group formed by major software companies to defend copyrights, said more than \$5.4 billion was being taken from the industry each year in Asia by people who copied software for use or resale.

Piracy is so rampant that stolen software sometimes hits the streets before the genuine product is released, Robert Holleyman, president of the group, said at a news conference.

Thailand has the worst record, with 98 percent to 99 percent of its software being pirated, he said.

Taiwan's software is more than 80 percent pirated, while in Hong Kong the rate is 50 percent to 60 percent, he said. He put the piracy rate in the United States at around 35 percent to 40 percent.

China, whose emerging computer industry is being threatened by the high piracy rate, has pledged to improve protection of software copyright and to impose administrative and civil penalties.

"We're making great efforts to this effect," Yang Tianxin, chief of the computer division of the Ministry of Electronic Industry,

Fighting a Ban on China 2 U.S. Satellite Firms Lobby Fiercely

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Martin Marietta Corp. and Hughes Aircraft Co. are intensively lobbying the Clinton administration to lift a ban on sales of communications satellites to China, saying the prohibition will cause thousands of U.S. workers to be laid off.

The companies say the ban, imposed by the State Department in August after it concluded that China had sold missile parts to Pakistan, does not hurt the Chinese interests launching the satellites because they can buy them from European suppliers.

The issue is before the National Security Council. The Commerce Department is arguing the industry's case that the prohibition on sales should be ended and the State Department says it thinks a 1991 law requires that the ban stand.

The Clinton administration announced the ban two months ago but, after industry protest, said it would review the decision.

Joe Johnson, international vice president of the Aerospace Industries Association, a trade group, said, "The U.S. has a unique attitude of believing we punish someone by forcing them to buy from our competitors and putting our own people out of work. It's the adult version of holding your breath until you turn blue."

The dispute goes back to 1991, when Congress, concerned about the spread of missiles in the Third World, passed a law saying that if a nation sells missile technology, then U.S. firms are banned from selling certain high-technology equipment to that nation for two years.

In August 1992, the State Department said it had "unambiguous evidence" that China had

The companies warn of thousands of layoffs.

Los Angeles factory and dozens of subcontractors. The Astro Space facility, which Martin Marietta bought from GE Aerospace in April, already is dealing with an investigation by federal and company officials into why three of its satellites recently lost contact with ground controllers.

The U.S. space industry's lobbyists say they fear that enterprises launching satellites will begin to shun Hughes and Martin Marietta for fear the government will suddenly step in and stop sales every time it suspects the Russians or Chinese of selling missiles to the Third World.

"Customers will lose confidence in our products if U.S. policy flip-flops," said Jim Nelson, Martin Marietta's director of international marketing. "You're playing with a huge potential market. This could be devastating."

Martin Marietta's and Hughes's deals were not with China but with Asian telecommunications groups. China just supplies the rockets and oversees the launches. Private security teams hired by Martin Marietta and Hughes were to guard the satellites in China. The Chinese would have no access to the satellites, and thus no opportunity to disassemble them to get at the kick motors, Martin Marietta said.

Samsung Moves To Trim Stake In Kia Motors

SEOUL — The Samsung business group said Wednesday it would reduce its stake in South Korea's second-largest automaker, in response to growing criticism of what many perceived as preparations for a hostile takeover.

"We have decided to sell back in phases, shares of Kia Motors Corp.," a spokesman for Samsung said. "We don't want any more controversy."

Samsung decided to cut its stake in Kia from 9.61 percent to around 5 percent after the automaker agreed to cancel plans to publish advertisements Wednesday attacking the alleged takeover attempt, the spokesman said.

Samsung, the largest conglomerate in South Korea, said last week that it had raised its stake to 9.61 percent through purchases on the stock market from June through August. The announcement immediately triggered widespread controversy over Samsung's intentions in a country where mergers and acquisitions are considered contrary to business ethics and are made almost impossible by government regulations.

Samsung was suspected of seeking either to prevent Kia Motors from competing with its own plan

to enter the automaking field or to buy Kia instead of entering the field itself. Kia's 30 percent share of the South Korean automotive market makes it second only to Hyundai Motor Co.

"There is no secret Samsung is hungry to enter the field, even though it is already saturated," an analyst said.

Samsung insists the Kia shares were acquired as an investment. The case also attracted attention because the government plans a change in rules next year that would allow noninstitutional investors to own more than 10 percent of a company — in principle making it possible for them to engage in mergers and acquisitions.

South Korean companies are prohibited from buying their own stock and would have to rely on friendly investors or "white knights" to save off takeovers.

The government plans to eliminate that restriction next year as well, but it has not moved to codify regulations for takeover bids or measures to protect minority shareholders.

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,902.80	8,861.41	+0.47
Singapore	Straits Times	2,095.84	2,108.26	-0.59
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,061.70	2,075.50	-0.66
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,173.40	20,069.91	+0.52
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	922.96	926.16	-0.35
Bangkok	SET	1,157.88	1,160.95	-0.26
Seoul	Composite Stock	738.63	741.21	-0.35
Taipei	Weighted Price	3,968.32	3,970.18	-0.30
Manila	Composite	2,205.78	2,158.80	+2.16
Jakarta	Stock Index	463.09	460.03	+0.67
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,060.25	2,072.18	-0.67
Bombay	National Index	1,316.70	1,309.21	+0.57

Very briefly:

- Taiwan Aerospace Corp.'s chairman told his counterpart at British Aerospace PLC he would be unable to meet before Thursday for talks on the companies' stalled joint venture. BAE said it would seek to resume the venture, but several more rounds of negotiations would be needed.
- Vietnam's industrial production grew 12.3 percent in the first nine months, and inflation, at 4.3 percent, was at a seven-year low.
- China said it had recovered nearly 3.5 billion yuan (\$606.3 million) in unpaid taxes in the third quarter in a campaign against tax evasion.
- Beijing ordered vendors of cordless telephones, pagers and electronic information services to get new permits and banned telecommunications operations by foreign companies and individuals.
- Maanshan Iron & Steel Co. of China is offering 3.93 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$508.3 million) of stock in Hong Kong and internationally.
- Thailand's central bank said foreign investment in Thai equities reached a three-year high in the first half, at 12.6 billion baht (\$499.2 million).
- North Korea's economy shrank by 7.6 percent in 1992, the third straight year of decline, South Korean officials said. They said the Communist North's gross national product fell \$1.8 billion to \$21.1 billion.

Chrysler's Lutz Lashes Japan

TOKYO — As far as the president of Chrysler Corp., Robert A. Lutz, is concerned, one figure says it all — 0.26 percent. That is the Big Three U.S. automakers' combined share of the Japanese car market.

"After all these years of trying and all these years of promises of market access, I think that's a pretty telling statistic," Mr. Lutz said Wednesday in Tokyo during his visit to the auto show.

Mr. Lutz criticized a recent report by the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association that slammed U.S. automakers for failing to put in the effort needed to crack Japan's car market. The report said U.S. carmakers have failed to tailor their cars to Japanese drivers' needs and to aggressively market their cars.

As examples of major trade barriers, Mr. Lutz cited Japan's exclusive distribution system, restrictive regulations and refusal to accept U.S. automakers' certification of safety.

COMPANY RESULTS

Company	3rd Quarter	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
Chemical Banking	Revenue: 1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2
Coca-Cola Ent.	Revenue: 1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2
Dana	Revenue: 1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2
General Dynamics	Revenue: 1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2
Humana	Revenue: 1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2
Loisiana-Pacific	Revenue: 1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2
Parker Hannifin	Revenue: 1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2
Prizer	Revenue: 1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2
Seriat	Revenue: 1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2
Time-Warner	Revenue: 1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2
Unisys	Revenue: 1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2	1,257.2

HONG KONG: A Heat Wave

Continued from Page 11

his Asian portfolios heavily in favor of Hong Kong earlier this month, the market best poised to profit from China's economic reforms.

"Everyone agreed this market deserved to be reevaluated, but it took some sort of validation by a guru for it to happen," said Ajay Singh Kapur, chief economist with Peregrine Brokerage Ltd. "We see this flood of funds continuing provided there is no hike in U.S. interest rates."

The Hang Seng gained 41.39 points Wednesday, recovering from a 169-point drop on Tuesday to finish at 8,902.80.

"There are a lot of people still waiting in the wings to invest here," said Anthony Bellingan, Peregrine Brokerage's market strategist, of the buying Wednesday.

With China's economy still dangerously overheated and Beijing and London at loggerheads over reform in Hong Kong before its

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SPORTS

To Barkley, a McDonald's Open in Munich Is a Series Error

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — "When you think about Germany," Charles Barkley told the 30 adults crouching to hear him, "you think about the Olympics, Jesse Owens. Obviously you've got to think somewhat about Adolf Hitler. So, I think it's a very significant place in history. It's just an honor to be here."

Five non-American champions are here to contest the McDonald's Open starting Thursday night, but those clubs seemed to shrink and shrink in their importance Wednesday, mainly because Charles Barkley had come down off the plane wanting to watch the World Series.

"I was up all night trying to get scores of the World Series," Barkley began, but at this point a very short man wished to change the subject. He asked Barkley to assess the gap between Europe and the National Basketball Association. Barkley looked up from his seat.

"About your height to my height," he said. A follow-up question, please: The man also wanted to know if this gap was closing.

Barkley thought about this and said, "No." "Charles," asked Danny Ainge, "what do you think about a country that doesn't have the World Series on TV?"

"I think that's a total disgrace," Barkley said. "We were up all night trying to find the World Series and we couldn't find it. They call it the World Series, it ought to be on someplace over here."

Ainge is Barkley's teammate on the Phoenix Suns. He was recording Barkley's answer with a video camera.

"It's not the world, World Series if it's not on TV in Germany," Ainge said, one eye shut tight.

"You're right," Barkley said. "I think we've got a major league complaint to register while we're here."

The McDonald's Open deigns to become the

biennial world championship for basketball clubs, but Barkley could name only one player from his potential opponent and German host, Bayer Leverkusen. Sitting here, in Germany, he chewed a McDonald's cheeseburger while it was suggested that he could have listened to the World Series on the Armed Forces network.

"First of all, you have to be a total nitwit to listen to any sporting event on the radio," Barkley said. "You can't see it. We want to see it. Isn't it on anywhere around here?"

Britain. It's on in Britain.

"Maybe we ought to move this there then," Barkley said.

The NBA is unbeaten in five McDonald's Opens, though the Denver Nuggets, New York Knicks and Los Angeles Lakers have had close games in the last three. Thursday, the Italian League champion Buckler Bologna will play the South American champion All-Star Franca of Brazil, with the winner advancing to the second round Friday against the seeded Euro-

pean champion, Limoges of France. The Suns also will make their debut Friday, against the winner of Thursday's game between Leverkusen and the Spanish champion Real Madrid.

"I think it's just a fun little thing to do," Barkley said. "It gives the Europeans a chance to see the American teams play."

The differences in approach can be seen in the travel arranged for the players of Franca. A six-hour bus ride to São Paulo was followed by a 15-hour flight overnight to Paris, where they were supposed to lay over for three hours. But their Monday flight to Munich was canceled by the Air France strike. The plane sat on the runway for several hours.

"The buses were blocked and couldn't get out to bring them back to us," said Harold Morgan, the team's American center. "Finally, half of the team had to walk back through the freezing cold to the terminal. One of them is still sick because of it."

A bus took them Tuesday morning to Belgium, from where they arrived here. These are the lengths other teams are willing to travel in order to share a court with the NBA's remaining superstar.

A bulging disc in his back has Barkley considering retirement, but you wouldn't know it Wednesday as he taught local schoolchildren to pass behind their backs. He smiled easily, unbothered, his every word translated into German.

"For future reference," Barkley told them in their little T-shirts and baseball caps, "you're going to make less money if you pass the ball. If you learn to score, you're going to make a lot more money. You've got to pass it sometimes, but don't pass it much."

Remember," he said, waiting for the translator to catch up, "offense is the key."

And don't forget to think somewhat about Adolf Hitler.

Whitbread Race: Surprises and Some Answers

By Keith Wheatley
Special to the Herald Tribune

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay — It was New Zealand's day Wednesday, as the other yachts on first leg of the Whitbread 'Round the World race came sailing in.

Grant Dalton's maxi-ketch New Zealand Endeavour was the first to arrive here, on Tuesday night. Chris Dickson, at the helm of the W60-class New Zealand-Japanese boat Tokio, was three hours behind his countryman. And both yachts sailed in well ahead of the previous record for the Southampton-Punta del Este leg — which had been set by Peter Blake's New Zealand boat Steinelager II in 1989, when he crossed the Atlantic in 25 days, 20 hours, 46 minutes and 26 seconds.

Endeavour's time was 24 days, 7 hours, 19 minutes and 2 seconds, which put it 37 hours, 27 minutes ahead of Steinelager II's pace. Endeavour led for all but six hours since the yachts left Southampton, England, on Sept. 25.

"We had a predetermined plan and we stuck to it," said Dalton. "There were no tactical mistakes. It was a combination of tactics and crew work, not boat speed that did it for us."

That, however, wasn't how it looked to Pierre Fehlmann of Switzerland, skipper of the rival maxi-ketch Merit Cup, which finished third, 8 hours and 22 minutes behind the Endeavour. Both 83-foot (25.3-meter) yachts were designed by Bruce Farr, the naval architect based in Annapolis, Maryland.

"Sometimes Endeavour has a little bit more speed than we have, downwind when it is blowing hard," said Fehlmann, who won the 1985-86 Whitbread race. "I don't know why they're faster. You'll have to ask Bruce Farr."

Three more W60s finished within a half-day of the New Zealanders. Galicia, Pescanova 93, Yamaha and Winston came next, in that order. Seven yachts were still at sea. Six expected within the next six days and Odessa, the Ukrainian entry that started late from Southampton, not due until Nov. 6.

The first leg of the nine-month race provided some interesting answers to the debate that has raged over the relative performances of the vast maxi-ketches and the radical, water-ballasted W60 class. It appears that only in light airs will the clouds of sail carried by the bigger, two-masted yachts overcome their weight handicap.

During the next leg, to Western Australia, which starts Nov. 13 and involves a 7,500-mile voyage of surfing in front of the giant waves and 50-knot winds of the Southern Ocean, the W60s are expected to have a field day.

"When we leave here the small boats will be ahead and far away," said Fehlmann. "In any wind over 15 knots they are faster and we are going to have that every day down south."

Winston's skipper, Dennis Conner, said "there's going to be the potential for some big gains and big losses in the legs to come. Yesterday we were knocked down by a 40-knot squall. It left us several hours with no sails up and a bent boom. If you encounter that situation in the Southern Ocean, you'll be giving away days not hours."

"You have to get your boat 'round in one piece to stand a chance of winning, whether it's the fastest or not."

Dickson and Conner, who is taking part in his first Whitbread race, first clashed in Perth, Australia, during the 1986-87 America's Cup, when the talented young Kiwi sailor came close to putting the veteran American out of the competition in the early rounds before Conner regained the trophy and took it to San Diego. There was an entertaining level of antagonism between the two and it appeared to be continuing here after a six-year interlude.

Dickson, who came ashore from his yacht looking fresh and chipper, said he was enjoying the Whitbread hugely, and was finding far more exciting than the America's Cup.

"That's because he's never won the America's Cup," retorted Conner, red-eyed, haggard and almost gaunt after the unaccustomed privation of living 24 days at sea on freeze-dried food.

'94 Tour de France Saves Best for Last

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

ISSY LES MOULINEAUX, France — Joop Zoetemelk described it as "a true Tour de France." Stephen Roche predicted it would be more interesting. Bernard Thévenet said it would favor climbers and Miguel Indurain said it would be different. All of them, winners of the Tour de France, agreed that the 81st edition of the bicycle race would be difficult.

The big unanswered question was whether the difficulties of the 1994 route will help or hinder Indurain as the Spaniard seeks to win the Tour for a fourth successive year.

"Anybody hoping to win the Tour better be strong the last week, better keep something in reserve for them," warned Thévenet, the Frenchman who won the Tour in 1975 and 1977. "The least weakness in that last week will be catastrophic."

He spoke Wednesday after the route of the 1994 Tour, which will cover 3,970 kilometers (2,467 miles) in 23 days, was made public. The race will start July 2 in Lille in the north of France, go to southern England for two days for the first time in 20 years, then hop back across the Channel and proceed counterclockwise around the mother country until the finish in Paris on July 24.

Excluding the short prologue and a day off on July 14, the Tour will comprise 12 daily stages over flat country, 6 stages in the high mountains and 3 time trials — two on an individual basis and one by teams. Sprinters should dominate

the first half of the race, climbers and all-arounders the second half.

Once again 20 teams of 9 riders each will compete but the teams will no longer be chosen primarily on their computerized rankings. Fifteen teams will be named in May, and five more in June.

Although there will be such novelties as train passage through the Channel tunnel and a stage starting at the Euro Disney amusement park, the Tour will be different from recent editions mainly in packing decisive stages — on paper anyway — into a short period near the finish.

"The final stretch will be hard," said Indurain. That stretch will last five days and culminate in an uphill time trial after four days of climbing, mainly in the Alps.

"It will be very hard," said Zoetemelk, the Dutchman who won the 1980 Tour. "This is a course for really tough guys, for Rominger, for Indurain, too, of course."

The name of Tony Rominger, the Swiss who finished second to Indurain in nearly five minutes this year, came up often after the '94 route was presented. He is considered to be a stronger climber than the Spaniard and nearly his equal as a rider in time trials, or races against the clock.

"Rominger, Chiappucci," said Roche, the Irishman who won the 1987 Tour, naming two of his favorites in addition to the defending champion, Claudio Chiappucci, the fine Italian climber, has been campaigning for an uphill time trial since that traditional stage was dropped a few years ago.

"The new Tour will be much better for climbers than this year's Tour," said Thévenet. "People like Rominger, certainly, Chiappucci, Mejia, Indurain too, but that goes without saying."

Alvaro Mejia, the Colombian who finished fourth this year, was also touted by officials of his Motorola team.

"It's a good course for our climbers," said Sheila Griffin, who represents the U.S. sponsors, "Mejia, Andy Hampsten and our newest rider, Raul Alcalá, are all a little older and have more endurance."

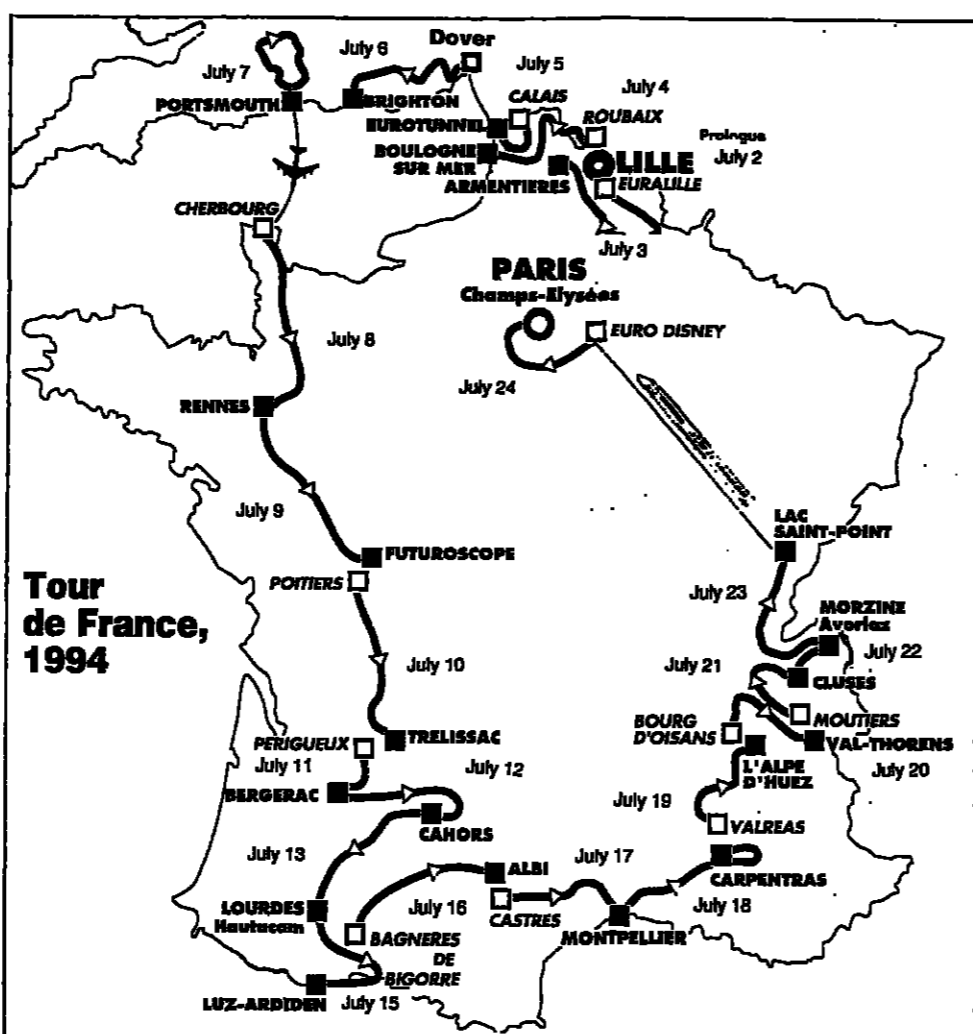
Jim Ochowicz, the team's general manager, agreed. "The Pyrenees don't seem like much next year but the Alps are hard, very hard," he said. "That ought to favor our climbers."

Like most people at the presentation in Issy les Moulineaux, a suburb of Paris, Ochowicz thought the 45-kilometer uphill time trial two days before the finish could decide the race. A climb over two hills will proceed a long ascent to the resort of Avoriaz.

"It's a strong man's time trial," judged Roche, "a long drive up but not really a mountain climb."

Will it suit Indurain, who habitually dominates the Tour's flat time trials?

"Anytime time trial course is a good one for him," Ochowicz admitted. "But the uphill course brings the odds together a little bit more."



What Comes First, Team or Family?

By Sam Howe Verhovek
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — In a head-on collision between the family values of today's sensitive man and the macho work ethic of the National Football League, a furor has unfolded over the Houston Oilers' threat to discipline a player who missed a game last Sunday because he stayed with his wife for the birth of their first child the previous evening.

Callers jammed radio talk shows here to vent their views about the team's contention that David Williams, the starting offensive right tackle, should have tried harder to join the club for its game against the New England Patriots in Foxboro, Massachusetts. Houston won, 28-14.

The vast majority of callers supported Williams, and the Oilers, apparently sensing a public-relations disaster in the making, appeared Tuesday to be backing off their threat to dock Williams \$125,000 and possibly suspend him for missing the game.

But on Tuesday night, the team announced that it was withholding Williams's pay for the game. It did not make reference to any further disciplinary action.

At the same time, the Oilers moved to silence some of their officials and coaches, several of whom had let it be known that they thought Williams was wimped out.

"This is like World War II, when guys were going to war and something would come up but they had to go," Bob Young, the Oilers' offensive-line coach, was quoted as saying just after the game.

Williams said he had no regrets over his decision to stay in Houston on Saturday to be with his wife while she gave birth to their first child, a boy named Scott Cooper Williams.

"It was the most unbelievable thing that I've ever seen and I wouldn't have missed it for anything in the world," Williams, a fifth-year starter, who makes \$2 million a year, said Tuesday, one day after returning to the team's practice field laden with Polaroid snapshots of his son and imported cigars for his teammates.

His agent, Leigh Steinberg, promised to file a grievance if the Oilers docked his client's pay.

Some diehard football fans agreed with the Oilers. But the hosts of several call-in radio programs, all of which have been dominated by discussion of the controversy in the past few days, said there is no question that fan sentiment is running overwhelmingly in favor of Williams.

"They cannot understand how the Oilers really expected the man to leave his wife's side for a football game," said Dan Patrick, the host of the Dan Patrick Show, a call-in sports radio program on KSEV-AM.

Williams, 27, said that he had no intention of missing the game and that he and his wife, Debi, had scheduled an induced labor for Monday, one day after the game.

But nature intervened in the form of contractions on Saturday, and he said he never thought about abandoning her in the hospital, especially since she had suffered a painful miscarriage during a tubal pregnancy last year.

"My family comes first," he said. "That's the way I've always been, and that's the way I always will be, long after I'm finished being a football player."

England's Cricketers Have a Testing Season Scheduled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PERTH, Australia — Australia will play five test matches against England, whose cricketers face a hectic schedule in the next 14 months, when it defends the Ashes during the 1994-95 season, the Australian Cricket Board announced Wednesday.

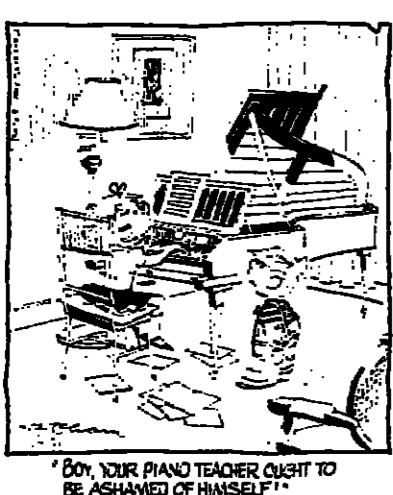
Australia, England and Zimbabwe will also be playing in the triangular World Series Cup tournament.

After a tour to the West Indies that finishes in late April, just in time for a new domestic season, England's team is to arrive in Perth in mid-October and open its tour with the festival match against an Australian Cricket Board Chairman's XI at Lilac Hill.

After warm-up matches in four states, the first test will be played Nov. 25-29 in Brisbane. The second (Dec. 24-29) and third (Jan. 1-5) Tests are back to back, as are the fourth (Jan. 26-30) and fifth (Feb. 3-7) to allow for the one-day internationals, with England, Australia and Zimbabwe playing each other four times — a total of 12 matches — to eliminate one team before a best-of-three final on Jan. 15, 17 and 19.

The traditional Christmas, New Year and Australia Day tests will be played in Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, with the final test in Perth.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumble words to complete the crossword puzzle.

SECCA

SYNAP

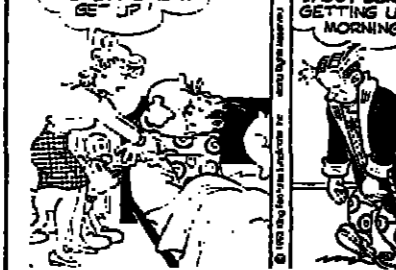
INLOOT

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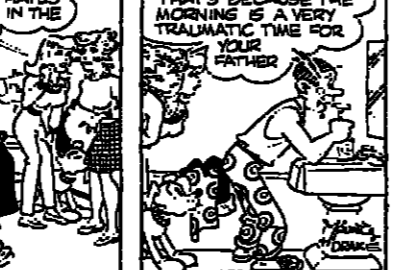
Now arrange the correct letters to form the across and down words, and control by the above clues.

Print answer here: _____

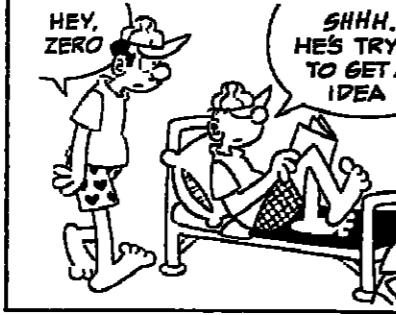
BLONDIE



WIZARD of ID



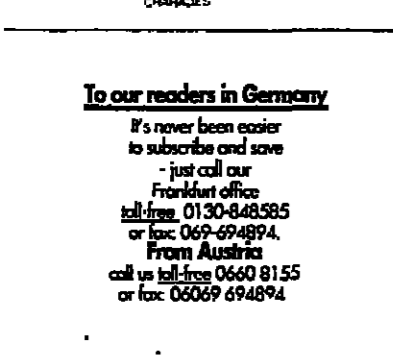
BEEBLE BAILEY



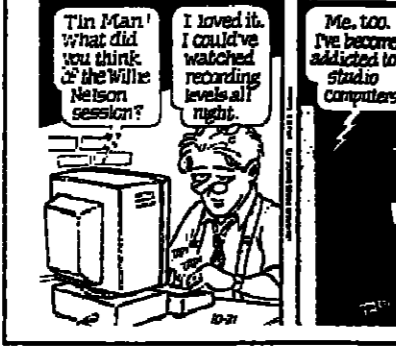
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SPORTS

Molitor, at First and Foremost, Puts Blue Jays Ahead in Series

After Phils' First 3 Hitters, Offense Is Mostly AWOL

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service
PHILADELPHIA — A .500 record after two games in the World Series in a foreign setting can camouflage much, but sooner or later, the Philadelphia Phillies are going to have to address the parts of their offense that are drying up.

one well-placed hit. But Hentgen overpowered both hitters as Hollins and Daulton struck out swinging on high fastballs.



Paul Molitor, having hit a two-run triple in the first, homered with the bases empty in the third inning.

considering what that quartet had accomplished before the Series, not only during the regular season but in the National League Championship Series against Atlanta as well.

platoon of Incaeviglia and Thompson also thrived, with a combined 28 home runs and 133 RBI.

turned home. And the team that was so noted for inspired comebacks during the season never did get a chance. It is all but impossible to have strong finishes, of course, when the stars are so lacking and weak.

Triple, Homer and Single Lead Quickly To 10-3 Battering of Phillies in Game 3

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
PHILADELPHIA — Cito Gaston, besieged for days with constant questions about his plans for his designated hitter in the World Series games here, could have left Paul Molitor out of the Toronto lineup. Or, among other options, he could have used Molitor in left field in place of Rickey Henderson and his .129 batting average.

Series Game 3

Table showing batting statistics for Toronto Blue Jays and Philadelphia Phillies in Game 3. Columns include player name, AB, R, H, RBI, and other stats.

World Series Scoreboard

Table showing the scores of the first two games of the World Series. Game 1: Toronto 5, Philadelphia 3. Game 2: Toronto 16, Philadelphia 3.

Japan's High for Soccer Is Facing a Low Point

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service
DOHA, Qatar — For the past year, the Japanese have embraced soccer with the same single-minded enthusiasm they once reserved for capitalism.

fore-heralded national team plays North Korea in Doha.

The Japanese fans won't be the only ones feeling low if Ooft and his charges fail to advance. The sport's officials have looked on with glee and some measure of surprise at Japan's — and its corporations' — burgeoning love affair with soccer.

According to Japanese television, the audience for last Friday's opening match here against Saudi Arabia was about 20 million in Japan. Even more impressive, the broadcast began at midnight there. What that large audience saw was scoreless, very conservative soccer, and though the Japanese did score against Iran, offense remains a major concern.

"You can only produce at the level you have," Ooft said. "We have had enormous media attention, so Japanese soccer is growing a lot in other people's minds. But media attention and quality are two different things."



A woman who fell from the stands had to be hospitalized.

SCOREBOARD

Table containing NHL Standings and Monday's Results for various sports including hockey, basketball, and soccer.

SIDELINES

Raiders Call Off Trade for Gruber
EL SEGUNDO, California (AP) — The Los Angeles Raiders, who said they were unable to agree to terms sought by holdout offensive tackle Paul Gruber, called off Wednesday the trade they had made to get him from the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

FOR THE RECORD

The IAAF said it would hear an appeal against the drug suspension of world cross country champion John Njogu of Kenya, and make a final judgement on the case of former world sprint champion Katrin Krabbe and German teammates Grit Breuer and Manuela Derr, in Monte Carlo on Nov. 30 and 21.

TRANSACTIONS

ST. LOUIS — Named Jose Cardenal first-base coach.

TO OUR READERS

IN BERLIN
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A woman who fell from the stands had to be hospitalized.

Advertisement for International Classifieds, featuring various travel and service agencies like BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS, BELLE EPOCH, GENEVA PARIS, and MERCEDES.

ART BUCHWALD

The Golf Gender Gap

WASHINGTON — Mildred Pierce, BA, Dartmouth, '80, MBA, Harvard, '83, London School of Economics, '85, is not doing very well in the business world here in Washington.



Buchwald

She blames it on the golf gender gap. Mildred says that a woman cannot compete in a man's world as long as she is unable to play golf with the people she wants to do business with.

game we can't get to see a prospective client until 5 P. M. Even when you call to find out why someone is about to declare bankruptcy you're told that he's playing golf.

"I am a business consultant and I earn my living through friendly persuasion of clients. For the men in this field, golf is the primary way of doing business. Contracts are signed, orders are negotiated, legal suits are plotted and marketing plans are all drawn up while people are waiting to tee off."

After Accidents, Disney Cuts Film

BURBANK, California — The Walt Disney Co. said it would delete a key scene from "The Program" after three teenagers were struck by automobiles while apparently imitating the scene by lying in a street.

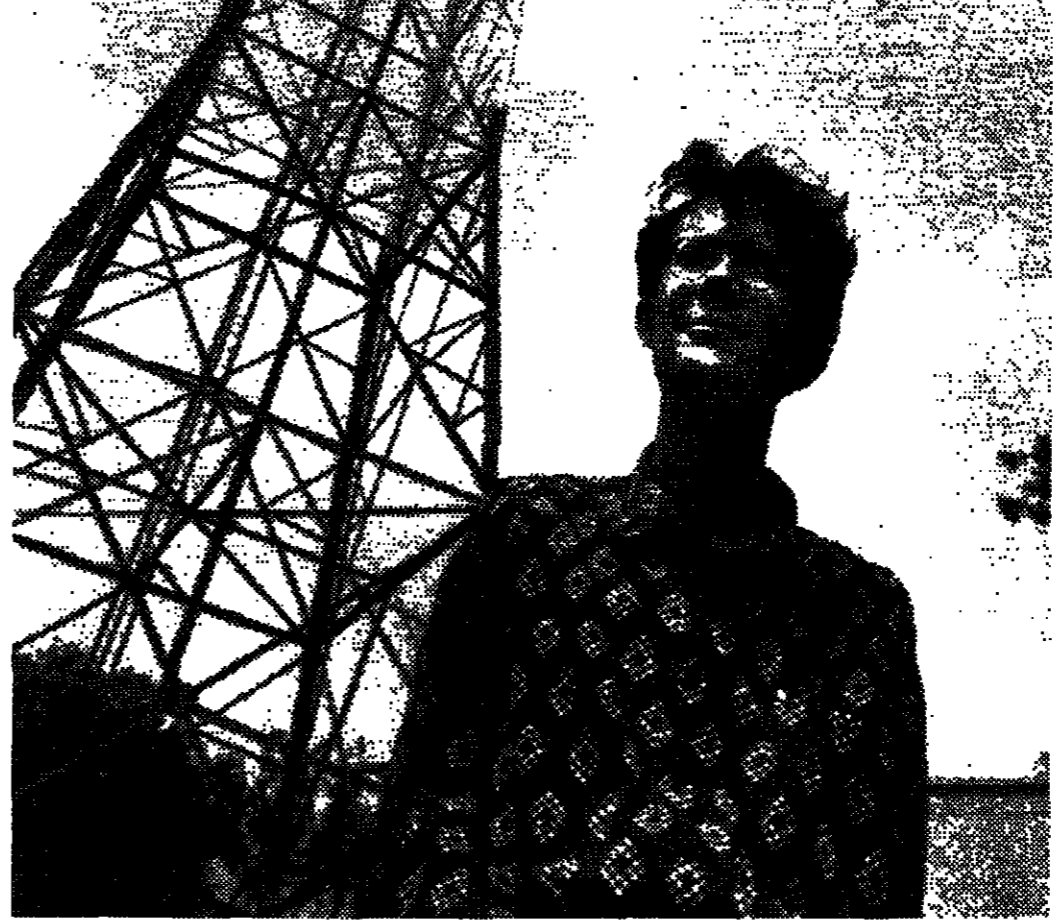
Mildred continued, "Since the entire country is immersed in the

"Congratulations, Mildred, you may have solved the gender problem at Burning Tree. I know that they still won't let you walk in through the front door, but it is progress if they allow businessmen to eat their lunch in the caddy yard."

The Cyberspace Visions of William Gibson

By Joel Garreau

WASHINGTON — It's getting late in the Charing Cross, a Georgetown dive, and William Gibson is remembering futures past. The joint has changed remarkably little since 1968, when Gibson hung out in Washington briefly, doing odd jobs. Back then any future, no matter how unlikely, seemed possible given the unlikely-ness of the present.



His publishers hope Gibson's new book will blast him out of the ghetto of science fiction.

Gibson is the man who 10 years ago invented the concept of "cyberspace." Now it's the place where humans go when they connect, when they interact, via computer. But back then it existed only in Gibson's imagination. He fantasized about it in his first novel, "Neuromancer," as a world of unimaginably dense information, wealth, loves, dangers, cowboys, rustlers and sorrows.

Vancover, is where Gibson lives with his Canadian wife. It's a good place from which to watch the caldron of the approaching 21st century, he says.

the street people, the twisted, the creative and the damned have flocked out to the bridge to home-land. Using packing crates, freight containers, sheets of plastic and Super-glue, they lash an entire city together, hanging off the decks, the cables, the spires. The scent of Vietnamese brochettes mingles with the sight of renegade software writers.

PEOPLE

A New Security Ploy: Michael Jackson — Not

Not the real thing: Michael Jackson has been using doubles to distract journalists and fans trying to get close to him in Chile, according to a Santiago newspaper. It said 10 doubles have mingled with Jackson's 230-strong entourage in an effort to confuse his pursuers.

John Lennon, Elton John and the Grateful Dead have official legend status as inductees into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in Cleveland. Others to be honored are Rod Stewart, The Animals, The Band, Duane Eddy and Bob Marley.

Tiffany Trump, only a few days old, was one of the topics discussed on a TV talk show by Ivana Trump, now pushing a book and a clothing line that sells on the Home Shopping Network. She Donald were "not the greatest pals in the world," they both wanted to reassure their children, aged 15, 12 and 10, that the birth of his daughter by Marla Maples does not mean he loves them any less.

The Dublin-based fashion designer John Rocha was named British Designer of the Year as London Fashion Week ended.

Francisco Calvo Serraller, 45, an art historian and critic, will take charge of the Prado Museum in Madrid after the resignation Tuesday of its director, Felipe Galin. The Spanish press interpreted the swift move of the replacement as a sign that Culture Minister Carmen Alborch wanted to make changes at the museum.

A London auction of photographs by Annie Leibovitz, Lord Snowdon, Cecil Beaton, David Bailey and others raised more than £36,000 (\$53,000) for a British AIDS charity. Many of the pictures were of rock and film stars. Diana, Princess of Wales, attended a sale preview and reception.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps for Europe, Asia, North America, Middle East, and Latin America, with temperature and precipitation data.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle from Oct. 20.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



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Table of AT&T Access Numbers for various countries, listing the number and the local access number.

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